

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 28.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington.

By J. E. Jones.

ALAS, POOR LO!

In the days when the boys went to war and voted for Lincoln at sixteen, with O'Neill qualified as a private soldier and did his part in helping to preserve the Union. In 1898 the cry of "Cuba Libre" unleashed the American dogs of war, and the Governor of Wisconsin asked for a company of volunteer soldiers from the land of the "lumber jacks." It was a proud day in the history of Washburn when, three days later the full quota, with William O'Neill as their newly-chosen Captain, started for the front. At sixty-eight, and as chipper as a boy, this gallant soldier of two wars, recently visited Washington for the purpose of making reports to the Interior Department. In his position as Superintendent of Logging on the Indian Reservations, Captain O'Neill has supervised the sale of \$5,500,000 worth of timber during the past fourteen years. He talks entertainingly about the red men. It was in the vicinity of Cass Lake, Minnesota, where he is stationed, that the last Indian outbreak occurred, and Captain O'Neill describes old bug Negesse, who led his band of Chippewa Indians in the Leach Lake uprising of 1899, as "the one whipped Indian Chief." It will be recalled that this band killed Major Wilkinson in the last Indian war, and the red men who were victorious, still inhabit their old hunting grounds.

"The condition of the Indian has been greatly improved," declared Captain O'Neill, who is enthusiastic over the accomplishments with reference to schools under Secretary Lane's administration. He says there are fifteen or twenty of the very best of these schools on the reservations in northern Minnesota. And the handiwork of the school in the betterment of the Indian, has been the strict enforcement of temperance among the tribes, under Indian Commissioner Sells. Besides the Indian schools many of the youngsters attend the regular public schools, and in the opinion of Captain O'Neill they are becoming better citizens every generation; though he admitted, in answer to a direct question that but few of them work in the woods in cutting timber, and they are still far from the class that make for industrial achievement. Uncle Sam, with the help of a few faithful servants like Captain O'Neill, are faithful guardians of the Indian purse, and they do all of his en legging at four per cent of the revenue it brings. Every safeguard is thrown about these wards of the Government, and in a way they are rich. There is no need for particular exertion on their part, and they are happy because like their forefathers, they may still roam the fields and follow the streams in quest of game and fish. After all it may be a more useful and elevating existence than that of idling and dolling, drinking and dancing, after the fashion of our most "highly civilized whites," who with Poor Lo, constitute the ill-rep of the nation.

"PREPAREDNESS."

There is a suspicion that "preparedness" has an angle, or possibly several of them; since the issue has gotten to such a point that anyone who has convictions favoring a moderate policy, is apt to be pointed out as an undesirable citizen of some kind or another. When Mr. Kitchin came from the White House a few days ago, and announced that he remained unconvinced regarding a big army and navy, the markets dropped off several points, and the next morning the standard organs attempted to start a movement to prevent Kitchin from becoming the Democratic leader of the House to succeed Mr. Underwood. There is an accumulation of evidence tending to indicate that Mr. Bryan is "getting in his work," and he may be able to make all sorts of trouble. The old-time Bryan followers know that he is being misrepresented in the metropolitan press. These have grown into the habit of reading the Commoner and talking to the Nebraska in an old-fashioned easy manner, and in consequence, there is a good deal of resentment among them, and they may decide to help him punish his enemies in the "same old way" that has become somewhat of a habit in recent years. Bryan and Roosevelt are as far apart as the poles, but around Washington they have plenty of defenders; and in the case of the Nebraska, the "prepared-

OXFORD COUNTY BOYS' CONFERENCE

To Be Held at Bethel, Dec. 3, 4, 5

Preparation for the coming Conference of Oxford County Boys at Bethel is going forward. The next meeting of the General Committee will be held next Monday afternoon at the office of Herriek & Park, when it is hoped that the chairman of every subordinate committee will be present and ready to report progress made in his department. The Committee on Entertainment is making a canvas of homes this week and meeting encouraging response. Every guest chamber available may be needed to provide for the company of boys and adult leaders we hope to have with us. Notices of the meeting have been sent to all churches, Sunday Schools, and Boys' Clubs in the county, and applications for credentials will soon be coming in to the local Registration Committee. It takes time to arrange details of the program to be offered but we hope that next week some hint may be ready concerning the special speakers and other important arrangements of the meeting.

VANDALISM IN THE BETHEL PARK.

Ever since the ladies of our village, inspired by public spirit, redeemed the unsightly "Common" and made it into a beauty spot unrivalled by any other in our state, no act of desecration or outlary has ever occurred to disgrace the dignity and good taste of our community. From year to year the citizens have taken a pride in the artistic taste displayed in the fountain and the growing beauty of the trees and shrubs, and even the children have respected the flowers so that this public garden has been as safe and inviolate from harm as the private grounds of any of our citizens.

Within the past week however, some person, inspired by a spirit of destructiveness that would be hard to understand, has with a long pruning hook deliberately cut off the terminal shoots of all of the young White and Norway Spruces growing upon the southern end of the park, to the end of permanently injuring and disfiguring them, so that instead of becoming symmetrical trees they will now become one-sided, forever losing their beauty and symmetry of form.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Veda Burhoe spent the week end at Holden Hall.

Several students were out last week with chicken pox.

Violet Morrill visited classes at the Academy last Wednesday.

Last Friday evening the Y. W. C. A. girls held a social at Holden Hall.

Mrs. O. M. Mason and Mrs. W. C. Curtis were guests at the Academy, Friday morning.

Gould's Academy has been presented with two jars of gold fish brought from Norway by the basket ball team. They are kept on the reference table of the new room.

A girls' basket ball team has been organized and were called out for practice, Monday evening. Twelve were present and the outlook is good for a very promising team.

What do you suppose the Runts have done in their first game? They won from the Grammar School last Thursday night with a score of 29 to 7. Homer Bartlett was the star, shooting seven on goals from the floor and three from fountains. Walter Laman also did good work for the team, shooting more goals than any other player from the Grammar School. We hope you will try it again, Grammar School.

Norway High School defeated G. A. at Norway last Friday evening by the score of 20-15. The game, which was remarkably clean, was played on a floor so slippery that it made a standing posture almost an impossibility to those unused to such surfaces. Gould's outwitted the Norway team but lacked the "pop" that characterized the lighter men and, as usual, "pop" won the game. The work of Andrews and Hall for Norway and of Ray Cummings and Chapman for Gould's was excellent. Chapman contributed one of the prettiest shots ever played on the Norway floor.

On Friday, Nov. 19, Gould's meets the team from Berlin High School at Bethel and if the hard practices of this week are worthy standards by which to judge, should give the out-of-the-state boys the fight of their lives. Hard basket ball with every man playing to win in the slogan now and a full evening of skill and hustle is promised every loyal fan who turns in his quarter at the door. "As the town supports the team, so the team advertises the town." A loyal support is solicited.

The Norway-Gould's game scores:

	Floor	Goals	Points
Norway	4	0	8
Andrews, Jr.	1	0	2
Evins, Jr.	1	0	2
Bartlett, Jr.	1	0	2
Klein, Jr.	1	0	2
Hall, Jr.	1	0	2
Totals	10	0	20

	Floor	Goals	Points
Gould's	3	1	6
Chapman, Jr.	1	0	2
Mundt, Jr.	0	0	0
Ray Cummings, Jr.	0	0	0
Ray Cummings, Jr.	0	0	0
Totals	7	1	15

of bringing a ladder to the work of spoliation, the sign has been promptly removed. What ends are served other than malicious ones, by the destruction of property designed for the convenience and enjoyment of the public would be hard to conjecture.

A very justifiable feeling of indignation is felt by all law-abiding citizens to whom the beauty of their village is a matter of pride and pleasure and they are unanimous in the resolve to practically recent any further depredations of this kind, using all of the resources in their power.

J. G. Gehring,
A. Van Den Kerkhofen,
H. E. Jordan,
Park Commissioners.

SECOND CHALLENGE.

Not having heard from Wild Bob in regard to my former challenge I suppose that he has got a yellow streak. I'll agree to throw him twice in one hour and will meet him at any time or place. Hope that he will show his sporting blood and take me on.

ALFRED GAGNE,
35 Clinton Ave., Waterville, Me.
Champion of Maine at 145 lbs.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN.

SERMON

Delivered by Rev. W. C. Curtis of Congregational Church Bethel

LUKE 4: 18-19.

The spirit of the Lord is upon me because He hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised. To preach the acceptable year of the Lord. This comprehensive statement of his mission on earth Christ made in the synagogue of his old home at Nazareth. After his baptism and temptation he spent some time in Galilee where he wrought his first miracle at Cana and gathered some disciples about him. But he did not remain long in Galilee, having his heart set on beginning at Jerusalem, as he afterward enjoined his disciples to do. So we soon find him in the temple. His glowing zeal for his father's house impelled him to drive out from it the traders whom the authorities had allowed to defile its courts with cattle, sheep, exchange tables and many other things.

Directly his fame was shed abroad so that many of the common people began to flock on him and some at least of the rulers, of whom we have the conspicuous example Nicodemus. After the seed had thus taken root in the southern province Jesus returned in the power of the Spirit to Galilee. The way had been opened for him in his own province by the reports which Galilean pilgrims had brought back from Jerusalem. At first he avoided Nazareth (on the principle that a prophet is without honor in his own country) and journeyed through the other towns and villages preaching the word of life, and attesting his authority by manifestations of divine power. But after a time the natural desire to proclaim the good news to his old neighbors brought him to Nazareth. On the Sabbath he attended the synagogue service, and was asked, by the one in charge, to read the scripture lesson for the day. It was from the prophecy of Isaiah and contained the words of our text. "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because he hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor, he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind. To set at liberty them that are bruised. To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord."

I have called this a comprehensive statement of Christ's mission upon earth; it also states the mission of the Christian church. It indicates the kind of Christianity needed to realize the plan and purpose of Christ. It is a Christianity that addresses itself to the needy, to the neglected classes.

To preach the gospel to the poor. "How shall we reach the masses?" is still one of the perplexing problems of the church. It is a real problem, for by a great many people the church is looked upon as an organization apart from and out of sympathy with them. A modern effort to amend this evil has resulted in the organization of institutional churches, and we are thankful for the work they are doing. But this problem, "How shall we reach the masses?" never troubled the great head of the church. The common people heard him gladly. They felt that he was of their number, that he belonged to them, was in sympathy with them, understood their hardships, trials, temptations, and deepest needs. But today a place does not have to be very large to have in it some neglected ones, some who either get left out of, or hold themselves apart from the best things around them, from the atmosphere that is elevating and purifying. And because they feel themselves overlooked and neglected, (and the effect on them is the same whether the neglect be real or fancied), they become discouraged and then careless, and open to the temptations of the evil one; and soon the neglected ones become the dangerous ones.

Self-preservation even demands that no element in the community shall be neglected, that to all the gospel shall be preached.

There was a notable pointing on exhibition in Paris a few years since entitled, "Humanity."

It is a portrayal of various phases of human life and history. In the center of the picture are represented those who live on the sunny slopes, enjoying existence to the very full, some honest.

GRANGE NEWS

BETHEL GRANGE.

Bethel Grange, No. 56, held its last regular meeting on Nov. 11th. Officers absent were the Steward, both assistant Stewards and Ceres. Substitute Steward, A. F. Copeland; substitute assistant Stewards were Marie Brown and Abbie Taylor. The following literary program was carried out:

Song, Grange
Roll Call, Clippings and Quotations
Reading, Marie Brown
Piano Solo, Gladys Spearin

Question: If the average woman talks too much—it is equally true that the average man does too much? Opened by Herman Mason and Levi Bartlett, followed by general discussion by members. Decided in the negative.

Reading, Mary Cummings
Closing Song, Grange
The literary program for the next meeting is arranged by the three Granges: Bernice Spearin, Gladys Spearin, and Abbie Taylor. Voted to change the date of next meeting from Nov. 25 to Nov. 27.

UPTON GRANGE.

Upton Grange held its last regular meeting, Nov. 6, with a small attendance. The following committee on resolutions on the death of Bro. Wm. Sweet, the oldest members of the grange were appointed: Bro. Hollis Abbott, Sisters Cera Abbott and Rosa Kane. It was voted to invite Sister Kate B. Ellis to visit us some time the coming summer. There is to be a matter of considerable interest to be brought up at the next meeting, Nov. 20, and a large attendance is desired. A treat consisting of buttered popcorn and apples was passed around.

CANTON GRANGE.

It was Brothers Day at Canton Grange, Saturday, and the program was furnished by the brothers. The program consisted of selections by a male quartet; readings by A. H. Adams, C. T. Bouney, Dwight Blaise and A. F. Russell and a vocal solo by M. D. Kilbreth. The topic, "Which is the wiser farmer, the one who neglects his work by continually leaving it, or the one who never goes away from home to see what others are doing?" was discussed. State Dairy Inspector, J. H. Blanchard, was present and spoke to the farmers in a helpful manner. The next meeting will be Grange Thanksgiving Day.

ALDER RIVER GRANGE.

Alder River Grange, No. 145, held its regular meeting, Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, O. B. Farwell netting as Master and Mrs. Florence Farwell, Chaplain. The following program was carried out:—Piano solo by Mrs. Florence Farwell; clippings and quotations by all; Question—"What can we do to benefit the individual grange?" Discussed by H. E. Bartlett and Guy Bartlett, also discourse on the question by the worthy Lecturer, Mrs. Rosa Bartlett and Miss Ethel Cole entertained with an amusing little play, and served dainty refreshments, including a nice frosted fruit cake, given to the one guessing the correct weight. L. E. Cole won the cake, which he generously shared with all present. The young entertainers received the hearty thanks of the grange for the evening's pleasure.

LONE MT. GRANGE.

Lone Mt. Grange of Andover met Saturday for its regular all day meeting. A baked bean and pastry dinner was served at noon, and after the routine business the lecturer presented the following program:

Music, Grange
Question: Is it profitable for farmers to raise vegetables for stock? Answered by Brothers Perkins, Abbott, Akers, Bailey, Talbot, Littlehale and E. M. Bailey.

Question: How to vary the routine of household? Answered by Sisters Burgess, Akers, Bailey, Thurston and Brother Talbot.

Question: Do farmers get as much pleasure out of life as circumstances warrant? Brother Talbot and others.

Music, Grange
Reading, L. Dresser
Tale of the Day, Edlyn Stevens
Let Us Forget, Mrs. Frank Lovejoy
Readings, W. W. Perkins, J. L. Bailey, Victor Akers, Webster Akers, Mrs. C. A. Andrews.

NOTICE.

Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 9, the drug stores in Bethel Village will close Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at 8 P. M., during the winter months.

W. E. BOSSERMAN,
H. E. FURBER.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

C. C. BRYANT
AUTO AND TEAM LIVERY
ROOMS TO LET
MECHANIC ST., BETHEL, MAINE.

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

We make a specialty of cleaning Men's Suits and Lady's White Coats and Suits with the Dry Cleaning Process.
Suits pressed and repaired.
Your laundry work is solicited.
We wash Wednesday and Friday mornings.
DOMESTIC HAND LAUNDRY,
Ralph H. Young, Prop.,
11-12-13.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price. All work carefully and promptly attended to.
ALBERT BURKE,
Tel.—29-7. Bethel, Maine.

SEWING MACHINES.

Two White Sewing Machines, one new, the other second hand, will be sold at a bargain.
COPELAND,
11-18-31-p. Bethel, Maine.

WANTED

You to know that I am prepared to put new rubbers on old leather tops or to supply you with new leather tops. I am pleasantly located in the Tibbitts shop across Main Street from the N. F. Brown hardware store where I am doing shoe repairing and all kinds of cobbler's work.

I shall use the best quality of repairing materials, and shall keep on hand the best line of rubber heels, also all kinds of shoe polishes, cleaners, and shoe findings.
Come in and let me prove to you that my workmanship is excellent, my prices right and repairs promptly done.
A. B. BUNTON.

EAT MAINE HONEY.

Three lbs. White Clover Honey in a screw cap can by parcel post anywhere within 400 miles, 60 cents.
J. B. MASON,
11-11-31-p. Mechanic Falls, Me.

DRESSED POULTRY WANTED.

I can handle about 200 lbs. of No. 1 quality, dry pickled, undrawn poultry if brought to me before Monday, Nov. 22.

W. A. BRAGG,
11-18-31-p. Bethel, Me.

THANKSGIVING CAKES AND MINCEMEAT.

I am prepared to take and fill orders for Thanksgiving Cakes and Mince-meat if left at my store.
MRS. W. F. CLARK,
Bethel, Maine.

Come Quick

I have secured several gross of these heavy 15 cent cotton gloves which I am selling while they last at 10 cents per pair, \$1.15 doz. pr.

FUR COATS FOR LADIES' AND GENT'S.

Any kind of ladies' furs ordered on approval. I can save you money. It will pay you to get my prices before buying elsewhere.

SHOE REPAIRING.

By an expert shoe repairer using the very best of stock. If you have an old and easy pair of shoes bring them in and have them made new. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ELMER H. YOUNG.

REPLY TO CHALLENGE.

Replying to the challenge issued by Alfred Gagne of Waterville, will say that I will meet him Saturday, Nov. 27, at Odeon Hall, Bethel, Me., under these conditions: That the winner is the best man in two of three bouts. Terms to be arranged between us.

WILD BOB MILLS,
B. H. Tenney, Mgr.,
Bethel, Maine.

Continued on page 5.

Thanksgiving Day

IS NOT FAR AWAY AND THAT IS THE TIME YOU WANT YOUR TABLE LINEN TO LOOK THE BEST. NO DOUBT YOU NEED A NEW TABLE CLOTH, NAPKINS OR SOME PIECE OF LINEN. OF COURSE YOU WANT NICE LINEN AND HERE IS WHERE YOU ARE SURE OF FINDING IT.

The Horse Shoe Brand Linens are Here

They are made of superior yarn; are bleached and finished with the view of giving the utmost wear and luster. They are the most perfect linens that human skill can produce. Quality plus beauty of design and uniqueness of finish is the predominating characteristic of our linens.

Table Damask Pure Linen

The new patterns, they are beautiful, 68 to 72 inches wide, at the old prices, no advance in prices here.

75c, 87 1-2c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.82 Yard

Napkins

Of all kinds, many that match table cloths, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2.50, \$2.98, \$3.50, \$3.98.

Ladies' and Misses' Suits at a Liberal Reduction

MANY WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS EARLY REDUCTION. WE ADVISE YOU TO CALL EARLY SO AS TO BE SURE OF GETTING YOUR SIZE AND FIRST CHOICE.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL, MAINE

For Lunches

Automobile Parties or in The Home

We have on hand a considerable quantity of Genuine Vegetable Parchment, in sheets, size 7x9, which we offer for sale at 15 cents per pound.

There is no better paper made for wrapping food.

For wrapping sandwiches, pieces of bread and cake, stuffed eggs, or any of the dainty things you will put up for your auto trip or picnic, this is just the thing.

It is grease and water proof. The wetter it gets the stronger it is.

Keep a supply on hand. It is cheap and perfectly sanitary. Nothing better.

The Citizen Office

Time to Think of Christmas

We have many dainty and useful designs in

Royal Society Embroidery Patterns

Also many kinds and colors of Floss with which to work them.

And what is better than some of your own work for a present?

Ask to see our Linens, Laces, Art Crashes and Guest Towelling.

A Nice Line of Knitting and Crochet Yarns

"CARVER'S"

BETHEL,

MAINE.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Wm. Lowe was in Norway, Monday.

Mr. A. B. Chapman was in Portland last week.

Prof. W. B. Wight was in town one day last week.

Miss Mildred Besserman was in Portland one day last week.

E. A. Smith is visiting relatives and friends in Portland for a few days.

Mrs. Kelley of Bryant's Pond was a guest of Mrs. Carver the first of the week.

Mrs. Ella Mansfield and Mrs. G. L. Thurston were in Lewiston one day last week.

Mrs. Fordyce Brooks and children of Errol, N. H., are visiting relatives in town.

Mr. Harold Hastings of Dorchester, Mass., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Hastings.

Miss Bertha Cole spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Cole, at East Bethel.

Judge A. E. Herrick and H. H. Hastings, Esq., attended Probate Court at South Paris, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett and son, Leslie, of Paris were Sunday guests of Miss L. M. Stearns.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Edwards and daughter, Dorothy, were guests of relatives at Milan, N. H., last week.

The Congregational Sunday school will hold its Rally Social at Garland Chapel, Thursday evening at 7.30.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kilborn and Mrs. E. C. Park were guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Stearns at South Paris last week.

Mrs. Sidney Howe commenced clerking in Ceylon Rowe & Son's store, Monday, and will continue throughout the holidays.

The evening service at the Universalist Church will be omitted next Sunday, that all may have an opportunity to attend the Union Thanksgiving Service at the Methodist Church.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. J. G. Gehring, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. The letters concerning the European war will be read.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Kilborn have closed their cottage at Songo Pond and after spending a few days with Mrs. Kilborn's sister, Mrs. E. C. Park, will go to Boston for a short stay.

The Woman's Relief Corps held its annual "Red, White and Blue" sale last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Alice Jordan had charge of the fancy work table, Mrs. Nellie Davis and Mrs. Jodrey presided at the apron table, and Helen Baker dispensed home made candy.

David Long is working for H. M. Kendall.

J. W. Reynolds, who has been working in Ketchikan all summer, has finished his work there and returned to his home in this place.

Geo. Cole of Paris was in this place on business one day last week.

Edna Kendall spent Sunday with her parents in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Epiney, Mrs. Will Powers and Mrs. Howard Bailey went to Shelburne, N. H., by auto, Sunday.

H. M. Kendall has finished pressing hay.

Fred Bartlett, who had the misfortune to hurt his foot quite badly, is improving slowly.

W. H. Powers has detached hauling saws for Litchford & Bryant.

Mrs. Howard Bailey and baby, Bruce, called at H. M. Kendall's, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Littlehale and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wight went to Paris, Sunday.

Ernest and Arnold Eames went to Berlin, Friday.

F. Ferley Flint has gone to the Lakes with a party.

Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wight attended grange meeting at Newry Corner, Saturday night, also Edna Chapman and Mr. Gardner of Waterford Grange.

There are lots of hunters but the game is very scarce. The man for whom Jim McLeod is guiding laid out last Friday night and Jim put in the night looking for him.

The Umbagog Lake telephone line was out of use three days last week, owing to a tree falling on the wire.

Mrs. Sweet is stopping with her niece, Mrs. Cora Brown.

Allen Wight of Brunswick was in town for a few days recently, called here to attend the funeral of his uncle, Wm. Hensell.

Mrs. Werton Bargent and son, Walter, who have been spending a few weeks visiting relatives in Massachusetts, have returned home.

Ben Bartlett loaded a four horse load of supplies for each of the traders, recently.

John McNeal and daughter are at their camp for a short time.

W. H. Jennie of South Paris was in town, Tuesday.

Beverett Smith is out from the woods with a sore hand.

Mr. J. M. Philbrook loaded a car for Brighton, Monday.

Mr. Charles Small has completed his duties at Bethel Inn.

Mr. Chester Cummings is driving the delivery team for J. B. Ham Co.

Mr. Philip Smith is at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Smith.

Mr. A. L. Robinson of Auburn is in town, revising the Oxford County Directory.

Miss Gladys Grover has finished working for Prof. Chapman and returned home.

Hon. J. H. Hastings has purchased the Garland house in Mayville and is having it renovated.

Remember the Chicken Pie supper this Wednesday evening at the chapel of the Universalist Church.

Mrs. Roy Brown and two children of Berlin, N. H., are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Skillings.

Mr. Charles F. Marble was in town last week in the interest of Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co., of Portland.

Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Brown and little son were Sunday guests of Dr. Brown's sister, Mrs. Holman, at No. Stratford, N. H.

The Columbian Club will hold its first meeting of the season, Friday afternoon, at the home of Miss Anna Frye.

Mr. Arthur Bunting of Yarmouth, traveling freight agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, was a business visitor in town, Thursday.

Miss Nina Hodgdon resumed her duties as nurse at Dr. Gehring's, Saturday. Mrs. W. S. Dearborn returned to her home in Kennebunk, Monday.

Mr. Harold Rollins and family are soon to occupy the Coburn house on Paradise Road. Mr. W. B. Baker will occupy the Brown house at the foot of Mill Hill.

The Ladies' Club of the Congregational Church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles, food and home made candles at Garland Chapel, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 14.

The Union Thanksgiving Service will be held this year at the Methodist Church at 7.30, on Sunday evening, Nov. 21. Rev. T. C. Chapman will give the address and Rev. W. C. Curtis and Rev. J. H. Little will assist in the service.

NORTH NEWRY.

Miss Edna Kendall spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents on Sunday River.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wight have gone to Waltham, Mass., for a few weeks visit with relatives.

Mrs. W. J. Vail and children spent the week end in Upton, Me.

P. W. Wight went to Upton, Friday.

Mrs. Ralph Kilgore has gone to Bethel to stay with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Carter, Jr.

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NECKWEAR

NEW STOCK COLLAR, FLAT SAILOR COLLAR, PLAID TRIMMED, WINDSOR TIES in crepe de chene and satin in all the new shades.

STAMPED GOODS

PILLOW TOPS, 25c and 50c.

DRESSER SCARFS, white and linen shades, 50c and 75c.

WHITE AND LINEN CENTERPIECES, 25c 35c, 50c, 75c.

LINEN ART LACES for pillow tops and centerpieces.

Various other articles.

GLOVES

Suede finish in brown and black lined gloves, 50c.

EDWARD P. LYON

Cole Block.

Bethel, Maine

Now is the Time

To make pullets lay by feeding them

Park & Pollard's Growing Feed

A Full Line of Stock and Dairy Feeds

PEERLESS, STOTT'S FANCY

and DIAMOND FLOUR

J. B. HAM CO.,

Bethel, Maine.

BRYANT'S POND.

The Whitman school closed, Nov. 12.

The following program was given:

Song, "A Secret," School

"One, Two, Three," Agnes Pike

"What Does the Bee Do?" Ona Yates

"Little Things," Harris Hathaway

"Bad Neighbors," Two Girls

Recitation, Lena Libby

Song, "Harvest Home," School

"About Clothes," Mary Whitman

"The Months," Grade V

"Jack Frost," Thomas Green

"The Disobedient Turkey," George Libby

Poem, "Dutch Lullaby," Ernest Libby

"The Wind," Lena Libby

"Lady Moon," Grade V

Song, "A Little Nut's Dream," School

"A Boy's Song," Matthew Green

"The Winds," Four Pupils

"Which Loved Best?" Lena Pike

"The New Moon," Dolia Green

"The Squirrel's Thank You," School

Song, "The Song of the Leaves," School

After the program corn was popped and a social time enjoyed.

Agnes Pike, Lena Pike and Harris Hathaway were not absent one day for the term.

A sewing class has been started for the girls. The last period Friday P. M. and as long as the girls wish to remain after school closes is spent sewing.

GILEAD.

Herbert Cole and son, Clifford, were in Berlin, N. H., one day last week.

Mrs. Clifford is working for Mrs. F. B. Coffin.

Mrs. Eunice Parcelval of Gorham, N. H., was in town, recently.

Cesar Arsenault and Gilbert Losier have gone to work for G. E. Leighton.

There was a dance at the Town Hall last Friday evening, Nov. 12. The Imperial Orchestra of Berlin, N. H., furnished music, and a large crowd attended. At intermission coffee and cake

were served.

Albert and Warren Richardson of Bethel were recent guests at John Richardson's.

Elbridge Crooker of Bryant's Pond was in this vicinity last Tuesday.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stowell entertained Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Wheeler of South Paris, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Davis were guests of relatives on Swan's Hill, Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Herrick and daughter, Elsie, of South Paris were calling on friends, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Woodsum and son of Mechanic Falls visited with Mrs. Tena Woodsum the week end.

Herbert Boucher called on friends in South Paris, Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Noyes of Bryant's Pond visited with her mother, Mrs. Gerry, last week.

Lafe Lapham of Rumford is a guest of relatives.

Mrs. E. P. Farrington is entertaining relatives from away.

NEWRY.

W. F. Small and friends from East Stoneham were in town last Saturday, calling on old neighbors.

Mrs. Newell Godwin is visiting her daughter at Bridgton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Tuell from West Paris visited at F. I. French's last Sunday.

Holt Enman has taken a logging job of J. W. Kilgore.

When Rubbers Become Necessary and your shoes pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease, the Antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. For dancing parties and breaking in new shoes it is just the thing. It gives rest and comfort to tired, swollen, aching feet. Sold everywhere, 25c.

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GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

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BETHEL,

MAINE.

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Regulation size with name and address of maker and net weight, in accordance with Federal Law, for

\$2.50 per 1000 Sheets

By Parcel Post 15 Cents additional

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The Citizen Office

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column

Dedicated to Tired Mothers

as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

ARE FARM WOMEN GETTING SQUARE DEAL?

Helps in the Farm Home Equally as they with Those on the Farm

Matthew Brown McNutt in the "are Wife."

Continued from last week.

Heating the Farm House.

A few words about heating the house. The ideal is to have a heat plant in the basement. This does with stoves in the living apart, thereby making more room. It takes from the rooms a source of heat and makes it possible and practical to heat all rooms in the house.

The cost of running such a plant no greater than using stoves, that the same space is heated with stoves. The cost is even less if labor and coal are counted, say nothing of the comfort and convenience.

As to the kind of a heating plant, hot water is by odds the ideal for a house. The first cost of installing a little more than other systems, the superior advantages afforded outweigh the extra expense of purchase.

So much for adjusting and equipping the farm house to save the farm men time and strength and to provide the comfort and convenience of whole household.

A Plan for Farm Women.

One more plan for the women of the farm, yes, two, before we close. The one is that they have a conveyance or some means of going, to be used often and whenever they wish. This is the one thing that will help most offset the days and weeks and months that they are obliged to stay alone of sight and speaking distance of living soul save their own family, men on the farm go a great distance, to market, or to one place or other, and they see each other at work. The young folks mingle with other young people at parties, socials and the like. The children see of children at school every day. To keep coming and going and have a riot of company and scenery. But mothers of the farm are the ones of persons that stay on and on, home by the four walls of their own houses, ever listening to the same voices, ever seeing the same sights, save the occasional outing which they when it is convenient for some else in the home to take them out of their go. The only fair way to do to keep a "lady's horse" on the farm. The women will be glad for old skato, just so they can get away in a while. But I have my opinion of the farmer who conceives a "lady horse" to be one which couldn't away if it would. Or, better still, to the women of the farm to run the

MRS. MABEN

WAS MADE WELL

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Water

Other Suffering Women

To Know It

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—"I have wanted to write to you for a long time to tell you what a wonderful remedy have done for me. I was a sufferer from female weakness and displacement and I would have been such tired, worn feelings, sick headaches and dizziness. Doctors gave me no good so I tried the Lydia E. Pinkham Remedies—Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I am now well and strong and can do all my own work. I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and want other suffering women to know about it."—M. E. MABEN, 211 E. Spring, St. M. Murfreesboro, Tenn.

This famous remedy, the medicine ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere are willing testimony to the wonderful results of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column
Dedicated to Tired Mothers
as they Join the Home
Circle at Evening Tide.

ARE FARM WOMEN GETTING A SQUARE DEAL?

Helps in the Farm Home Equally Necessary with Those on the Farm.

Matthew Brown McNitt in the "Farmers Wife."

Continued from last week.

Heating the Farm House.

A few words about heating the farm house. The ideal is to have a heating plant in the basement. This does away with stoves in the living apartments, thereby making more room. It eliminates the room as a source of dust and dirt. It saves carrying of fuel and makes it possible and practicable to heat the rooms in the house.

The cost of running such a plant is no greater than using stoves, that is, if the same space is heated with the stoves. The cost is even less if time and labor are counted, say nothing of the comfort and convenience.

As to the kind of a heating plant to get, hot water is by odds the ideal heat for a house. The first cost of installing is a little more than other systems, but the superior advantages afforded far outweigh the extra expense of putting it in.

So much for adjusting and equipping the farm house to save the farm women time and strength and to add to the comfort and convenience of the whole household.

A Plea for Farm Women.

One more plea for the women of the farm, yes, two, before we conclude. The one is that they have a conveyance, or some means of going, to be used as often and whenever they wish. This is the one thing that will help most to offset the days and weeks and months that they are obliged to stay alone, out of sight and speaking distance of any living soul save their own family. The men on the farm go a great deal to town, to market, or to one place or another, and they see each other at their work. The young folks mingle with other young people at parties, sociables and the like. The children see their other children at school every day. These keep coming and going and have a variety of company and scenery. But the mothers of the farm are the one class of persons that stay on and on, hemmed in by the four walls of their own houses, ever listening to the same sounds, ever seeing the same sights, save for the occasional outing which they get when it is convenient for some one else in the home to take them or let them go. The only fair way to do is to keep a "lady's horse" on every farm. The women will be glad for any old skato, just so they can get away once in a while. But I have my opinion of the farmer who conceives a "lady's horse" to be one which couldn't run away if it would. Or, better still, teach the women of the farm to run the auto.

MRS. MABEN WAS MADE WELL

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Wants Other Suffering Women To Know It.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. — "I have wanted to write to you for a long time to tell you what your wonderful remedies have done for me. I was a sufferer from female weakness and I would have said that I was tired, worn out, and I had a headache and dizzy spells. Doctors did me no good so I tried the Lydia E. Pinkham Remedies—Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I am now well and strong and can do all my own work. I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and want other suffering women to know about it."—Mrs. H. E. MABEN, 211 S. Spring St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.



Why Lose Hope. No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (consultants) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

since this wonderful space eliminator is rapidly coming to the country. The other thing and the last I would mention as belonging to the square deal for farm women, is an allowance. It vexes me to see that old pocketbook close around the roll of crisp bills that is handed over from the sale of the fat steers, or hogs, or grain, or that splendid team of horses that have brought the top notch on the market, a half a thousand or more, perhaps, not to open again except for bare family necessities save at the earnest, humble solicitation of not begging, of the wife or John or Mary for something that they want or need. And then, only, if at all, to the extent, time, place, manner, etc., that the keeper chooses. I have known farmers' wives to have to use their pin money, such as comes from the sale of butter, eggs, garden stuff and the like, to apply on the grocery bill or on clothes for the children, when there was money in the bank. To every farmer's wife should belong some money from the sale of the farm products that she can call her very own, because it is her own as much as her husband's, money that she can feel free to pay out and get what she wants with it without asking anybody's leave. Anything short of this is not a square deal. Of course, such an arrangement does not preclude the farmer and his wife counselling and planning together on how the money shall be spent or saved.

How to Improve Conditions.

I think I can see my good friends, the farmers, begin to squirm and wonder where the money is to come from to do all this fixing up about the house. Well, it isn't going to cost so terribly much money after all. A few hundred dollars plus your own work would go a long way toward doing all that has been suggested. It takes hundreds of dollars to equip the farm with machinery. And many of these implements are used but a few days a week at most, during the whole year. Take the harvesting and the haying outfits, the implements for planting and sowing, and the threshing apparatus, for example. These stand idle for fifty weeks in the year, some of them. While the hardest work of the farm women, scrubbing, washing, ironing, sewing, cooking, comes every day and every week throughout the year. There is no let up. Yet the women of the farm have been doing and are expected to do all this heaviest work by hand, and with their own strength.

Isn't it about time, my farmer friends, to install power and a few things in the house as well as in the field, that your wives may have it a little easier? Suppose that it does cost a lot of money. Many of these things once placed will last a life time. And this is home, remember, where you and your loved ones spend so much of your time, and where your wives spend nearly all of their time. It will be well worth while to do it just for the fun of seeing the women wash and scrub and iron and sweep and churn and make butter and wash dishes and heat and light up the house by turning a faucet here, a thumb screw there, working a lever another place, or touching a button on the wall. No pumping or carrying water by hand, or turning the washing machine or wringer, no plying the old broom handle or churn dasher, no cleaning or lugging around old greasy oil lamps, no toting coal and ashes through the house. It is practically all done by the little engine. It is wonderful what can be done in the farm home toward lightening the toll of the farm women by the modern appliances that are now possible for country people. All that is needed is to put them in. Our farm women have waited a long time for these improvements and patiently, too.

All you farmers who wish to see your wives keep their youthful bloom and spirit, get busy. You can make no real investment that will bring you more real happiness and satisfaction. You may not be able to afford so much money to leave to your children (though you do not feel that you make less money by investing in farm machinery, why should equipping the farm with modern appliances be such a losing investment?) but your children will get something else far more valuable to them than property in the superior training which the mothers will be able to give them when the daily grind of the house work is once removed by this new order. The farm mothers will have more time and strength to devote to their own intellectual and spiritual development. They will have more time to devote to their husbands and their friends, their neighbors and to the greater enjoyment of these and of life. They will be better wives, mothers, and citizens. Work and life to them will become more and more of a joy, and the farm women would then only be having as good facilities for doing their work as the farmers have for doing theirs.

For the last thirty years there has been an exodus from the farm to the town and city. In the great majority of cases it has been the farmer's wife that has taken the farmer to town or city. She has been the one that has been dissatisfied with country life and has taken the initiative in starting the family on the farm cityward. She wants

If Mothers Only Know

how often children suffer from worms, they would take care and guard against this common ailment of childhood.

Signs of worms are: Darranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of the child, heavy and dull, itching eyelids, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

Over 30 years ago Dr. Trues discovered the formula of Dr. Trues' Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller. Since then people have been writing us letters like this: "My little granddaughter had pinworms very badly, and after taking part of a bottle of Dr. Trues' Elixir it was very much better. Mrs. Georgia Philpot, Houston, Texas." This remedy has a world-wide reputation as the one safe and reliable remedy for worms and stomach disorders for both young and old. At dealers, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Advice free. Write me.

Auburn, Maine. Dr. Trues

to get away from the life of monotony and drudgery. Who can blame her? Give the women of the farm a square deal and it will do much toward checking the current toward the city.

I know, too, that this improving the farm home is good religion. Country preachers ought to do a part of their preaching along this line. It is gospel. This is a type of Christian work that has been sadly neglected in the country. Country churches would do well to encourage it and aid it in every possible way. I cannot think that our Lord takes any pleasure in seeing women breaking their backs pumping and lugging water, for example, when it is possible to have it flow from a pipe by turning a faucet, or in short, doing things the hard way when there is an easier way available. Let us make it easy to be good and to grow into a more and more perfect life by doing our work in the best possible way on the farm and everywhere.

If our churches in the country and the city, too, would devote themselves more to helping to make this a new earth, to bettering living and working conditions, they would attract and interest many more people and do much more good, and they would be following more nearly the Master's will and spirit.

Christianity has not done all for a farm woman that it can do when it gives peace to her soul and then sends her to bed with the headache from turning the washing machine.

Let us all unite in seeing that our farm women get a square deal.

OXFORD.

There will be a Thanksgiving ball in Robinson Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 24. Good music will be furnished by local talent.

An outside light has been placed on the Y. P. S. C. E. chapel.

A new fence now incloses the playground at the new school house on High street.

The Woman's Home Missionary meeting will be held on Friday evening at the parsonage.

Missionary Sunday will be observed in the Congregational Sunday school next Sunday.

Eben York is at Henry Bowker's.

Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Lovejoy are in Massachusetts.

Myrtle Lewis was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Glover, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Perkins and family, Mrs. Addie Willis, Mrs. Kate Starbird and Walter Willis were in Oax, Sunday.

Howard Smith of Norway was in town, Friday.

Mrs. Callie Jordan of Mechanic Falls is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Kay.

Philip Lord, who is attending Gould's Academy, Bethel, was at home, Sunday.

Crystal Harriman was the guest of Mrs. C. G. Davis for the week end and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Mayberry have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Walker.

Mr. and Mrs. George Austin of Portland have been in town the past week.

Mrs. Frances Royce is in Norway for a few days.

Principal John Moore attended the Tatts-Bowdoin game in Portland, Saturday.

Mrs. Thomas Peole and daughter, Marguerite, were in Lewiston, Saturday.

George H. Jones was a business visit in Portland, Saturday.

Walter Dean has returned from Portland.

Prof. W. B. Wright is in town. He is assisted in the singing at the M. E. Church and the Christian Endeavor, Sunday.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

For Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and are a pleasant remedy for Worms. Used by Mothers for 25 years. They never fail. At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen B. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

11-12-11.

CANTON

Dr. and Mrs. John E. Cartland have moved to Kingsfield.

Miss Helen Graves was called to Topsham last week by the death of her grandmother. Miss Ella Walker substituted in the school room during her absence.

Geo. Childs has sold his farm at Canton Point to G. L. Worden, and Mr. Childs and family will soon move to Skowhegan, where Mr. Childs plans to engage in the livery stable business.

Mrs. Mary Robinson is visiting relatives in Marblehead and Swampscott, Mass.

Mrs. Evelyn Dunn is visiting Mrs. Charles Dunn of Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Sharon Robinson of East Sumner have been guests of C. B. Hoall and family.

Miss Clara Barrows has been a guest of friends at Dixfield.

Among those from out of town who attended the funeral of Samuel H. Burbank were: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bickford and Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Francis of Livermore, Chas. Burbank of Auburn, Elmer Burbank of Portland, Mrs. Eleanor Vining of Rockland, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Chase of Livermore Falls, Mrs. Priscilla Chase of East Peru and A. E. Robinson of Auburn.

The annual inspection of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S., was held Tuesday evening, with Mrs. Emma Howe of Rumford Inspector. After the work Mrs. Howe made pleasing remarks and gave the necessary instructions. A beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums was presented Mrs. Howe, who responded. A fine supper was served at the close of the meeting, after which a short entertainment consisting of piano duets by Mrs. Winifred E. Roberts and Miss Helen Dailey, violin solo by Minnie G. Howes and a reading by Mrs. W. A. Lucas. A free hand drawing contest and other amusements closed a most pleasant evening.

Among those from Canton Grange who attended Pomona, Wednesday were: Mrs. John Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Russell, Mrs. H. A. Eastman, Miss Clara Barrows and Mr. and Mrs. Leon Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Childs attended the funeral of Mrs. B. O. Jordan at Buckfield last week.

Quite a number from Canton Encampment visited Livermore Falls Encampment, Tuesday evening.

Miss Ethel Hollis of Portland is a guest of her grandmother, Mrs. E. I. Washburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Boothbay and little daughter, Phyllis, have been guests of Mrs. Clara Jones of Rumford.

Mrs. Susie V. Cole has been caring for Errol Hills of Dixfield, who is convalescing from typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert have been visiting their daughters at Auburn and Lewiston.

The next meeting of the Lucky Friday Club will be held with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Adams, Friday evening.

William Knapp severed an artery in his right foot, Friday, while cutting wood on the land of Oscar E. Harly. Considerable blood was lost before help could be secured, as he was obliged to walk quite a distance.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barker were recent visitors in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Robal Arsenault have moved to Auburn.

Miss Eva Briggs is employed as nurse at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hewett and Mrs. Samuel Owen of Boston have been guests of W. L. Roberts and family.

Miss Lida Allen was called to East Dixfield last week by the death of her aunt, Mrs. Frank Allen, who had been in poor health for some time past and recently suffered a shock. Mrs. Iva Eastman substituted for Miss Allen in the primary school during her absence.

Rev. A. G. Murray of Kingsfield called on friends in town last week.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alice Sylvia of Hartford.

Mr. A. B. Briggs of Auburn has been a guest of relatives in Canton and attended the roll call meeting of Pomeah Tobekah Lodge, Friday evening.

The ladies of the United Baptist Church served a delicious supper at the vestry, Saturday night, which was largely patronized.

The skating rink was opened for the season, Saturday evening, with a large attendance.

Mrs. Oscar Hardy and children are visiting relatives at Weld.

Miss May Alley, who has been training for a nurse at Springfield, Mass., is spending her vacation at her home in Hartford.

Ralph Elms and son of Greene have been guests of his aunt, Mrs. B. C. Jones, and family.

C. T. Henry of Pittsfield was in town last week.

The marriage of Lowell B. Smith and Mrs. Grace Ashworth of Canton took place, Thursday, at the home of Mr. Smith, Rev. E. W. Swift officiating.

Miss Olive Bartlett of Rumford has been a guest of Mrs. Marco Lavorgna.

George Lavorgna was at home from Helvon over Sunday.

Mrs. A. F. Russell, Jr., has been visiting in Portland for a few days.

BLUE STORES

THANKSGIVING

Thursday, November 25

Think ahead! Take care of your Thanksgiving Clothes needs now.

If the Thanksgiving dinner is well dressed, surely the diner ought to be.

A man may be just as thankful in his old clothes as in his new ones, but he doesn't look it.

If your Suit or Overcoat is a little the worse for wear, or if you have not yet appeared in your Winter togs, now is the time to break them in.

Our garments are the best products of the most noted manufacturers.

Our Hats and Haberdashery are always correct.

Our prices are reasonable.

STORES OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

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SOUTH PARIS

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THE NEWSPAPERS MAGAZINES MOVING PICTURES

The pay is greater than in most of the professions. With a table, a chair, paper and typewriter you can begin now; and you do not need to give up your present employment. Even if you do not wish to take up journalism as a profession, there is no better mental training than learning how to write.

The man or woman who writes is automatically thrown in touch with the big people who are shaping the destiny of the state and the nation, and with the big things that are taking place in the new development of the country.

The fundamentals are carefully and simply arranged in our Correspondence Course of Instruction. A Washington correspondent who has written for every class of publications during the past twenty-five years has arranged the work, and is in charge of the course. Money back if you are not satisfied. Write today for information.

U. S. PRESS ASSOCIATION

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SOUTH PARIS.

The five capitals of the Ladies Society of the Congregational church present to the treasurer last Thursday evening at the covered dish social, twenty dollars each that had been earned or given by their side, making one hundred dollars and will be used to buy a new carpet for the church vestry.

About fifty members of Mt. Pleasant Lodge of Odd Fellows went to Harrison, Saturday evening by automobile, and conferred the first degree on candidates at Harrison Lodge. One of the automobiles was disabled on the way, and was compelled to wait for one of the others to return for them, and were towed home by Sanger Maxlin. After the meeting, Harrison Lodge exhibited their usual hospitality.

Rally Day was observed Sunday at the Baptist Sunday school. The program included Psalm recital by the primary class; motion song, Miss Taylor; violin solo, Miss Grace Dean; cornet solo, Phyllis Jones and remarks by the pastor, Rev. G. Howard Newton. A good number were present.

The following Thanksgiving program will be given next Sunday by the classes at Deering Memorial Church, each class will represent by recitation, song or drill the assigned subjects: Church, Mrs. G. I. Spear's class, The Cross, Delta Alpha, The Flag, Lentor Wood's class, Peace, T. N. Davis' class.

The Delta Alphas will be entertained at a holiday costume party next Thursday evening at the home of Miss Florence Richardson. Hostesses, Miss Richardson and Miss Cora Cowell. The roll call will be Thanksgiving quotations.

Miss Vivian Giron of Auburn is the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Moulton.

Mrs. M. J. Pratt, Miss Abbie Pratt, Mrs. Sarah Pratt and Mr. Penman of Portland were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hall.

Llewellyn Powers, graduate of Paris High school, class of 1915, went to Island Pond, Saturday and took examination for brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Mrs. A. L. Holmes returned Thursday from Dr. King's hospital in Portland, where she has been under treatment, and is reported getting along nicely.

Mrs. Gustie Bean returned recently from Portland where she has been under medical treatment for several weeks.

Miss Blanche Tripp returned recently from the C. M. G. hospital in Lew-

iston, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis.

Elena Chapman was recently operated upon for adenoids.

The teachers club was entertained Monday evening by Mrs. Alta Rankin. Mt. Pleasant Rebekah Lodge observed children's night at their meeting, Friday evening. The children assisted in the program and afterward enjoyed an hour at games with refreshments of ice cream, cake and fancy crackers.

SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

The entertainment at the Union school last Tuesday was a success. There were over 70 present and the receipts were over nine dollars.

The Willing Workers met with Mrs. F. L. Wyman, Wednesday, Nov. 17.

W. Herbert Curtis while running a rip saw in the I. W. Andrews & Son cabinet factory last Saturday, had the misfortune to lose the ends of his little and third finger and cut the other two quite badly on his left hand.

Mrs. Martha Barrett held a whist party last Monday evening in honor of her guest, Mrs. Herbert Clough of Portland. Those present reported a nice time. There were two prizes awarded, one for the lady with the largest score, and one for the gentleman who had the largest score. Refreshments were served during the evening.

F. N. Andrews held a slush party Tuesday evening in honor of his guest, Mrs. Herbert Clough, of Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Andrews held a house party, Thursday evening. During the evening there were instrumental and vocal music, also whist. Refreshments were served consisting of sandwiches, cakes and coffee and pop corn.

Herbert Curtis recently visited his sister, Mrs. E. J. Wood, of North Paris. F. N. Andrews and Mrs. Martha Barrett accompanied their guest, Mrs. Herbert Clough, to Portland and returned the same day by auto.

Mrs. Elmer Hammon recently visited her sister, Mrs. Cooper, of Lewiston.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Andrews visited her sister, Mrs. Emma Barrett, of Sumner, who is seriously ill, last Thursday. Mrs. Ethel Wood of North Paris is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Curtis.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Thomas.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL

BETHEL, MAINE.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1915.

SERMON.

Continued from page 1.

early others disinterestedly, and each class of worldlings is regarding the others with infinite contempt. On the left of the picture are seen artisans without employment, aged men without food, babes without nourishment. On the right stands the portentous figure of revolt, worn and grim, and evidently meditating the commitment of some awful crime. In the background stands the lovely patient figure of the Christ, deeply shrouded in mist, but stretching wide his all-piercing hands over all those before him. That is the kind of Christianity that our world needs today, that has sympathy, regard and a benediction for even the most wretched and hopeless and depraved.

The world needs too a Christianity of comfort. "To heal the broken hearted," if there could be established a bureau for the distribution of comfort, so that each and every individual would be sure of finding there precisely what he needed, do you think there are any persons who would not come time after time to such a dispensary? I think there is not one; and the rush of business at times would be quite surprising to those who had not thought about it.

The scripture passages that are most familiar and most universally appreciated and appropriated, are those that are freighted with comfort, that speak of God's care and concern and pity for us.

We never tire of our dear Lord's words: "Blessed be the father of the air for they sow not neither do they reap nor gather into barns; yet your heavenly father feedeth them; are ye not much better than they? Consider the lilies of the field, if God so clothe the grass of the field shall he not much more clothe you?"

"Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing? and not one of them falleth to the ground without your father's notice."

And then the numerous passages in the old testament freighted with the same healing balm. How often we feel the need of them, and how perfectly they supply our need!

"When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and though the rivers shall not overflow thee, when thou walkest through the fire thou shalt not be burned, neither shall the flames kindle upon thee, for I am the Lord thy God." "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted." That surely leaves nothing to be desired. To be comforted as one's mother comforts him is enough. To be the mediators of God's comfort to sorrowing, suffering men, is a most blessed privilege, none can surpass it.

Behold a sorrowing daughter to one who had spoken at the funeral of her dear and saintly father. "You were so comforting." Could you think of a higher tribute. On tell the world of this loving care and compassion and tenderness, and comfort its sorrowing, afflicted millions. You will find plenty of ground prepared for each seed sowing.

Again there is need today for a Christianity that gives hope to the most enslaved. To proclaim release to the captives.

Note well Christ's conception of man's condition that underlies these joyful words of his gospel. They are for captives, blind, bruised and broken hearted. Christ had no flattering words to speak. He was under no illusion as to the facts of man's condition. The gospel speaks more darkly of the actual and more radiantly of the possible than any other system. It can venture to tell the truth about what men are, because it knows what they will be by God's help.

Dr. McLaren says, "One fell cause has wrought all the havoc. It is sin which has made man poor in all true riches, which has bound them fast in adamantine chains, which has put out their eyes as in old times was the cruel fate of many a prisoner, which has inflicted wounds and bruises from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet."

But in the servitude in which men are enslaved, sin is the prison house in which they are confined and the shackles that bind their hands and feet.

The need of the day is for a Christianity that shall show men the way of deliverance from its accursed thrall.

Robert Moffat, the missionary, was told that if he went to preach to the savage Africans, the cruel chief would

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1914.
A. W. OLEABOY,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

make of his skull a drinking cup and use his skin for a drumhead. But Moffat went and preached to Africans the gospel of the tender, sympathetic suffering Saviour. The lion became a lamb; the cruel chieftain was transformed into an earnest Christian, so that Moffat after years of association with him wrote: "I do not only remember having cause to be grieved with him or to complain of any part of his conduct." What wrought the transformation? He was redeemed by the blood of the lamb. Sin had no more dominion over him. Nothing short of His redeeming blood can explain the experiences of Paul and Augustine, of Jerry McAuley and Harold Douglas, "Twice Born Men," and scores of others whose lives of wickedness have been changed immediately and directly to righteousness. What can wash away our sins? Nothing but the blood of Jesus.

When Dr. Darwin visited Terra Del Fuego in 1833 he wrote: "The Fuegians are in a more miserable state of barbarism than I ever expected to see any human beings." He thought it would be impossible to civilize them. On his second visit in 1869, he was astonished to find that these people, whom he regarded as below domestic animals, had been transformed into Christian men and women. In his surprise he wrote: "I certainly should have predicted that not all the missionaries in the world could have done what has been done. It is wonderful and it shames me as I always prophesied failure." Again you see the gospel of Christ has power to deliver the most debased, degraded, groveling captives from the power of their sins, from their shackles and bondage and imprisonment. "Is there anything too hard for the Lord?" From his viewpoint and with his omnipotence there are no hopeless cases. If there are no impossible things connected with salvation they are wholly on the human, and not at all on the divine side.

You remember that instance in the gospel narrative of the poor distracted father that brought to Jesus his son who was possessed of a dumb spirit. And when he had brought the afflicted one to Jesus and he fell on the ground wallowing and foaming, the poor father said to the master, "If thou canst do anything have compassion on us and help us." But Jesus said unto him, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth."

We need a stronger faith in the power of the gospel to deliver men from the slavery of sin.

Preach deliverance to the captives. As many as receive him he will give power in the gospel to deliver men from to them that believe on his name.

What a deliverance from the slavery of sin to the sonship of God!

Again, the Christianity needed today is a Christianity of light. The recovering of sight to the blind.

We have become so accustomed to the miracles in which Christ gave sight to the blind that we pass lightly over them; our sympathies are little affected by their afflictions. But I am sure that if we could have seen them in their blindness, and seen their eagerness and their pleadings for the boon that only Christ could give, we should have been full of sympathy for them. Or if we could today visit some asylum for the blind, we should get an entirely new conception of the blessing of sight and of what a terrible thing it is to be blind. But there is a blindness that is more terrible than physical blindness and a sight that is far more blessed than physical sight. It is spiritual blindness and spiritual sight. With this spiritual sight that Christ recovers to us we see the best things, the unseen things, for the things that are seen, soon with the natural vision, are temporal but the things that are unseen are eternal.

An artist stood gazing, enraptured, at a great painting. One who was not an artist came and stood beside him and after a moment's silence said, "I do not see anything in it." "But don't you wish you could," quickly replied the artist. The joy that that artist experienced in looking upon a picture in which the other man could see nothing, furnished a faint illustration of the oft repeated joys of those who see the unseen things because their eyes have been opened by the love of Christ.

The author of the epistle to the Hebrews in speaking of the exaltation of man and the son of man says, "But now we see not yet all things put under him." But we see Jesus who was made a little lower than the angels for the suffering of death, crowned with glory and honor.

When, with the eyes of faith, we can see Jesus, looking in his divine face

his infinite love for us, see him crowned with glory and honor, we have as much bliss as mortals can desire. And yet it is a vision that every mortal may see, and none of us should rest satisfied or cease our striving till we do see it. Having seen it, let us strive to arouse in every one else an insatiable desire to behold it too.

There is one thing more for which Christ was appointed and of which the world is especially in need today, that is the gospel of hope. "To preach the acceptable years of the Lord." This marked difference between Christianity and the pagan religions that preceded it has often been noted. The golden age of the pagan systems was always in the past, the golden age of Christianity is in the future. The heathen doted on the halcyon days that were gone, Christians proclaim with confidence that better days are to come.

Christianity should teach a despairing world that despite all appearances to the contrary, despite all the horrors of a world at war with savage and inhuman cruelty, a time is coming when "The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills and all nations shall flow unto it." They shall come and say: Come let us go up to the mountain of the Lord and to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us his ways, and we will walk in his paths; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. "But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree, and none shall make them afraid for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."

This is the kind of future that Christianity teaches, and in which there shall be peace and plenty, because of a universal trust in God, because all men worship him. This is the acceptable year of the Lord that we are to preach. The gospel of Christ is a storehouse filled with provisions that will satisfy the deepest hunger, the highest aspirations, the most persistent yearnings of humanity.

The disciples of Christ are the purveyors of these provisions, the ministers to the needs of the great hungering world. Let us see to it that no soul is starving whom our dear Lord expects us to feed.

EAST SUMNER.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Stephens and daughter, Doris, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Keene, recently.

Mr. Harold Tucker and two children of Quebec are stopping with Mr. Tucker's parents.

Miss Mary Bryant was in Lewiston, Saturday.

Miss Mildred Keene, who has been postmistress at Pleasant Island the past season, is with her parents.

Mrs. Geo. Goss, who has spent the summer in Mechanic Falls, has returned to her home for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Stetson, who recently purchased the residence of Mrs. Philo Bowditch, have taken possession.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Palmer and son, Stewart, have returned to their home in New Haven, Conn., after spending some time with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Palmer.

Mrs. Frank Snell of Isle au Haut and sister, Miss Agnes Heald, of Canton, were in town, Saturday, and attended Union Grange.

Miss Mac Alley, a trained nurse from the Massachusetts General Hospital, who is the guest of her father, Adelbert Alley, of Hartford, has been calling on friends in town.

Labelling has been finished at the barn shop.

Mrs. Lottie M. Buck and son were in Lewiston, Friday.

EAST BETHEL.

Mrs. Freeborn Dean is giving piano lessons to Miss Ethel Cole and several others.

Mr. E. W. Bartlett was in Tyron the past week.

Mrs. Rita Dean leaves this week to do dressmaking in Lewiston.

Mr. J. H. Swan is on a hunting tour in company with an auto party from Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Dudley of Bryant's Pond were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Farwell and family.

Mr. Will B. Hastings has been at home from Gould's Academy the past week, seriously ill with chicken pox.

Mrs. G. M. Kimball was a week and guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. N. Barnard, and family at West Bethel Place.

Mrs. P. H. Howe is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Howe, at Wallham, Mass., and will visit relatives in Rhode Island.

Miss Rita Bartlett visited Portland over Sunday, the guest of Mrs. Lena Ross.

Mr. H. B. Bartlett recently built a brick furnace for Mr. Herman Mason.

Mr. O. B. Farwell is building a large modern barn house.

Mr. Porter Farwell is doing thrashing for the farmers.

Mrs. Emma Nutting is the guest of friends at Bryant's Pond.

Extracts from
Old ReadersWhat Was Your Favorite Piece?
We Would Like to Print It.

TERRIFIC SCENE AT THE NATURAL BRIDGE.

PART FIRST.

From National Fourth Reader.
There are three or four lads standing in the channel below, looking up with awe to that vast arch of unknown rocks, which the Almighty bridged over those overhanging butments. "When the morning stars sang together," "The little piece of sky spanning those measureless piers is full of stars, although it is mid-day."

It is almost five hundred feet from where they stand, up those perpendicular bulwarks of limestone, to the key rock of that vast arch, which appears to them only of the size of a man's hand. The silence of death is rendered more impressive by the little stream that falls from rock to rock down the channel. The sun is darkened, and the boys have unconsciously uncovered their heads, as if standing in the presence-chamber of the Majesty of the whole earth.

At last, this feeling begins to wear away; they begin to look around them; they find that others have been there before them. They see the names of hundreds cut in the limestone butments. A new feeling comes over their young hearts, and their knives are in their hands in an instant. "What man has done, man can do," is their watchword, while they draw themselves up, and carve their names a foot above those of a hundred full-grown men, who have been there before them.

They are all satisfied with this feat of physical exertion, except one, whose example illustrates perfectly the forgotten truth, that there is no royal road to intellectual eminence. This ambitious youth sees a name just above his reach, a name that will be green in the memory of the world, when those of Alexander, Caesar, and Bonaparte shall rot in oblivion. It was the name of Washington. Before he marched with Braddock to that fatal field, he had been there, and left his name a foot above all his predecessors.

It was a glorious thought of the boy, to write his name side by side with that of the great father of his country. He grasps his knife with a firmer hand; and, clinging to a little jutting rock, he cuts a niche into the limestone, about a foot above where he stands; he then reaches up and cuts another for his hands. "This a dangerous adventure; but as he puts his feet and hands into those niches, and draws himself up carefully to his full length, he finds himself a foot above every name chiseled in that mighty wall."

While his companions are regarding him with concern and admiration, he cuts his name in rude capitals, large and deep, into that dimly album. His knife is still in his hand, and strength in his sinews, and a new-created aspiration in his heart. Again he puts another niche, and again he carves his name in larger capitals.

This is not enough. Headless of the entreaties of his companions, he cuts and climbs again. The gradations of his ascending scale grow wider apart. He measures his length at every gain he cuts. The voice of his friends wax weaker and weaker, till their words are finally lost on his ear.

Now, for the first time, casts a look beneath him. That that glance lasted a moment, that moment would have been his last. He clings with a convulsive shudder to his little niche in the rock.

An awful abyss awaits his almost certain fall. He is faint with severe exertion, and trembling from the sudden view of the dreadful destruction to which he is exposed. His knife is worn half-way to the haft. He can hear the voices, but not the words, of his terror-stricken companions below.

What a moment! What a meager chance to escape destruction! There is no retracing his steps. It is impossible to put his hands into the same niche with his feet and retain his slender hold a moment. His companions instantly perceive this and fear for his life. They shout and wave their hands, and wait his fall with emotions that freeze their young blood.

He is too high, too faint, to ask for his father and mother, his brothers and sisters, to come and witness or avert his destruction. But one of his companions anticipates his desire. Swift as the wind, he bounds down the channel, and the situation of the fated boy is told upon his father's hearth stone.

PART SECOND.

Minutes of almost eternal length roll on, and there are hundreds standing in that rocky channel, and hundreds on the bridge above, all holding their breath, and awaiting the fearful catastrophe. The poor boy hears the hum of new and numerous voices both above and below. He can just distinguish the faces of his father, who is shouting,

with all the energy of despair. "William! William! don't look down! Your mother, and Henry, and Harriet, are all here, praying for you! Keep your eye toward the top!"

The boy didn't look down. His eye is fixed like a flint toward heaven, and his young heart on Him who reigns there. He grasps again his knife. He cuts another niche, and another foot is added to the hundreds that remove him from the reach of human help from below.

How carefully he uses his wasting blind! How anxiously he selects the softest places in that vast pier! How he economizes his physical powers, resting a moment at each gain he cuts! How every motion is watched from below! There stands his father, mother, brother, and sister, on the very spot where, if he falls, he will not fall alone. The sun is now half-way down the west. The lad has made fifty additional niches in that mighty wall, and now finds himself directly under the middle of that vast arch of rocks, earth, and trees. He must cut his way in a new direction, to get from under this overhanging mountain.

The inspiration of hope is dying in his bosom: its vital heat is fed by the increasing shouts of hundreds, perched upon cliffs and trees, and others who stand with ropes in their hands, on the bridge above, or with ladders below. Fifty gains more must be cut before the longest rope can reach him. His wasting blade strikes again into the limestone. The boy is emerging painfully, foot by foot, from under that lofty arch. Spilled ropes are ready in the hands of those who are leaning over the outer edge of the bridge.

Two minutes more, and all will be over. The blade is worn to the last half inch. The boy's head reels; his eyes are starting from their sockets. His last hope is dying in his heart; his life must hang upon the next gain he cuts. That niche is his last. At the last faint gasp he makes, his knife, his faithful knife, falls from his little nerveless hand, and, ringing along the precipice, falls at his mother's feet.

An involuntary groan of despair runs like a death-knell through the channel below, and all is as still as the grave. At the height of nearly three hundred feet, the devoted boy lifts his hopeless heart, and closes his eyes to commend his soul to God. "Tis but a moment—there! one foot swings off! he is reeling—tumbling—toppling—over into eternity!"

Mark! a shout falls on his ear from above. The man who is lying with half his length over the bridge has caught a glimpse of the boy's head and shoulders. Quick as thought the noosed rope is within reach of the sinking youth. No one breathes.

With a faint, convulsive effort, the swooning boy drops his arms into the noose. Darkness comes over him, and with the words, God and Mother! whispered on his lips, just long enough to be heard in heaven—the tightening rope lifts him out of this last shallow niche.

Not a lip moves while he is dangling over that fearful abyss; but when a sturdy Virginian reaches down and draws up the lad, and holds him up in his arms before the tearful, breathless multitude, such shouting—such leaping and weeping for joy—never greeted the ear of a human being so recovered from the yawning gulf of eternity.

Ellis Burritt.

CHILDREN'S LAWS.

Most of the States and Territories Have Enacted Them This Year.

Forty-five State and territorial legislatures and the Congress of the United States in 1915 passed laws affecting children, according to the Children's Bureau at Washington, D. C., which has just completed its survey of such legislation during the current year. Special reference is made to the impressive bulk of children's laws and to the number of commissions appointed to study and prepare for future legislation.

Arkansas, Florida and Utah have commissions to report on the needs of the feeble-minded; New Jersey, a commission to prepare a State program for the reorganization of public care of defectives, dependents and delinquents; Missouri and New Hampshire, commissions on the needs of the blind; Delaware, a commission on vocational education; Idaho, a commission to report on the need for a minimum wage law; Florida and Indiana, commissions on the need for mothers' pensions; and California, a commission to study social insurance.

The Bureau says that the appointment of these commissions indicates a growing realization that benevolent intent can not safely be accepted as a substitute for the careful formulation of statutes for social betterment. The subjects to which study is directed are all of immediate concern to children, and the States are thus fairly committed to a policy of selecting and harmonizing provisions which lead plainly toward the collection and codifying of all laws relating to children.

As showing the great amount of children's legislation, the Bureau says that

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Twenty-seven States have amended their provisions for dependent children; eighteen have improved their treatment of juvenile delinquents; sixteen have strengthened their child labor law; fourteen have concerned themselves with the needs of the mentally defective or feeble minded; three States and the District of Columbia were added to those specifically permitting the use of public school buildings as social centers and nine amended or for the first time passed a playground law; and four States passed a model vital statistics law in which the Children's Bureau is interested because it considers complete birth registration of fundamental importance to child welfare work.

A few of the forty-five States made notable advances. Alabama, for example, whose legislature meets only once in four years, enacted a new child labor law, a compulsory school attendance law, an excellent desertion and non-support law and a State wide juvenile court law. Florida remodelled its treatment of juvenile delinquents, recognized the principle of compulsory school attendance, passed the model vital statistics law, and appointed two of the State commissions already referred to. Kansas established an industrial commission to regulate hours, wages and conditions of work for women and minors, and a division of child hygiene in the State board of health; it also enacted a playground law and a mothers' pension law. New Jersey and Wyoming passed comprehensive laws relating to the care of dependent children, and Pennsylvania carefully drafted laws relating to child labor and vocational education.

The Children's Bureau has included in its review the outlying territories of the United States and reports that Alaska has forbidden the employment of boys under 16 underground in the mines; Hawaii has passed a curfew law for girls under 16 in Honolulu; the Philippines have provided for dental clinics in the schools and created a public welfare board to establish and maintain social centers; and Porto Rico has passed a modern juvenile court law.

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TYPHOID FEVER CONTROLLED.

Three years ago the field men of the Geological Survey, as well as some of the office force, took advantage of the offer of the War Department to supply official antityphoid serum, and practically the entire force of men was inoculated. Since that time, as far as is reported, there has been no serious case of typhoid fever among those inoculated. Two cases of typhoid among the topographical engineers indicate the great effectiveness of this inoculation. In both these cases the men simply felt "off feed" for a couple or three days and refused to go on the sick list; in fact, typhoid would not have been suspected in either case except that in one of them, somebody suggested the possibility, and an exhaustive hospital examination, blood test, etc., showed that the engineer had a theoretically well-developed case of typhoid, the practical results of which, however, failed to incapacitate him for duty, so that he did not even go to bed for one day.

RUMFORD

Mrs. Rae McKenna is ill of typhoid fever at McCarthy Hos. Mrs. McKenna was formerly Grace McKenney.

Each boy of the Chisholm School contributed three cents towards purchase of a foot ball to be used the yard before school and at recess. John Sullivan, a workman on State road, is at the Emergency hospital suffering with a broken leg.

Rev. Allen Brown, the new pastor of the Universalist Church, is rooming at the home of George Kidder on Hamden avenue.

Mrs. Perry Lapham is caring for mother, Mrs. Henry Russ, at Bryn Pond. Mrs. Russ recently underwent an operation for the removal of stones.

Dr. J. R. C. Byron, the public school physician, is examining the eyes of pupils. The condition of the children regards eyesight has improved last year.

J. A. Martin is confined to his bed with an attack of acute rheumatism. J. E. Stephens has contracted forty two and Dodge cars for 1916, will probably make an even fifty can get them.

George Pettengill and family, Liam MacKay, Harold Tribou, Richards, William Shand, Henry Shaws, all of Rumford, and H. Richards, Sheridan Richards, and J. Morton of Andover will leave Jacksonville, Florida on Wednesday this week. Mr. MacKay will have two six-wheel cars from Boston, Geo. Pettengill will ship four of the and the Richards boys will each one. Messrs. Pettengill and MacKay will start an auto line between Jacksonville and St. Augustine, a distance of 35 miles, over a road of wet brick, which is as smooth as Cong street in this village. Homer and Stan Richards will run their cars, W. Shand, Tribou, Matthews, Levi Richards and Lewis Morton will run for Messrs. Pettengill and MacKay.

Charles J. Leary has been on a big trip in the Garland Pond region. Mr. Currier of Bryant's Pond the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. I. ham of Knox street.

The death of Mr. Wallace R. M. of Rumford avenue, which occurred early on Monday morning of this week, from a stroke of the liver, came a great shock to his many friends and acquaintances. Although Mr. M. has been in rather poor health sometime past, he had been confined to the house for only about a week previous to his death. Mr. Moore was born in Buckfield, Oct. 21, 1873, educated in the town schools, and graduated from Hebron Academy in class of 1894. During his summer vacations of 1894 and 1895, he worked on the engineering force of the Portland Falls Power Co. After the completion of his school days, he went to the freight department of the Portland and Rumford Falls Railway as a freight agent, where he remained until 1902, when he left the employ of railroad company to enter the C. McKenna Mercantile Co. as chief clerk and cashier, which position he held till May 1907, when he entered the counting department of the Oxford per Co., where he remained until death. Mr. Moore married Miss L. Paris of Mexico, Me., who, with her sons, Nahum, a senior in the Rumford High school, and a very promising young man, together with an step-mother, and one sister, Mrs. Annie Bemis, of Chicago, survive him.

Funeral services, which were private were held from his late residence Rumford avenue on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock, Rev. Allen Brown, pastor of the Universalist Church officiating, after which the remains were taken in charge by Blazing Star Lodge, F. & A. M., with an escort from Strafford Commandery. The pall bearers were: Stanley Bisbee, Walter Morrell, Elliott, Fred O. Eaton, Rod McDonald and Maynor Lane. The burial took place in the Farrington cemetery about two miles below Mexico, the Dixfield road.

Upon entering the jewelry store Job. E. Stephens on Congress street Monday morning, it was found that he had been at work somewhere between Sunday afternoon and Monday morning. They gained access to the building through the basement, cutting out a panel from the door which leads from the basement into the store, were able to reach through and steal

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During his summer vacations of 1894 and 1895, he worked on the engineering force of the Rumford Falls Power Co. After the completion of his school days, he went into the freight department of the Portland and Rumford Falls Railway as clerk, and afterward was promoted to freight agent at the Rumford Falls station, where he had responsible charge of all freight accounting and business up to 1902, when he left the employ of the railroad company to enter the C. H. McKenna Mercantile Co. as chief clerk and cashier, which position he held until May 1907, when he entered the accounting department of the Oxford Paper Co., where he remained until his death. Mr. Moore married Miss Lucy Park of Mexico, Mo., who, with one son, Nahum, a senior in the Rumford High school, and a very promising young man, together with an aged mother, and one sister, Mrs. Anthony Bemis, of Chicago, survive him.

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the lock, thus gaining ready admittance. The miscreant must have been in a war like mood, for the greatest number of things missing as yet seem to be revolvers. It is rumored that there are theories as to the possible culprits, but thus far nothing has been divulged or proven.

John White, aged fifty-five, died suddenly on Sunday morning last as the result of a shock, from which he suffered a week ago. He was an Odd Fellow, and an employee of the Continental Paper Bag mill. He is survived by a wife and three step-sons.

Miss Ruby Berry has resumed her position in the telephone office as night operator after a month's vacation.

Miss Lora Felt returned on Monday from a vacation spent in Connecticut and New York City. She reports a splendid time.

Walter Marston of Mexico, but for fifteen years a resident of Rumford, died Saturday evening at Hotel Rumford, of heart disease. He was a member of Camp George D. Bisbee Sons of Veterans, in which he was much interested. His age was sixty years, and he leaves a widow and several children. Mr. Marston came to Rumford in the early history of the village development, being a well known figure about town. At the time of his death, Mr. Marston was fireman at Hotel Rumford.

Miss Alice Luce of Portland, a graduate of Hebron Academy, has entered the McCarthy Hospital to train for a nurse.

Mrs. Claude Rolfe is recovering from a recent surgical operation at her home on York street. Miss Blanche Whyte is in attendance.

Mrs. M. Melucas is enjoying a vacation from her duties in the E. K. Day Co. store, and is spending some time in Portland. Miss Frances Wheat is substituting as cashier during her absence.

Mrs. E. R. Bowers has been spending the past week in Boston and New York. She has now been joined by Mr. Bowers and they will take a pleasure trip to Washington and Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Coker, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Harris, and Dr. S. L. Andrews are in the Ogunquit region, where they are hunting for deer.

The work of installing the new lights on Congress street has begun. The bricks near the curbing are being taken up in order to place the underground wires.

William Smith is recovering from an illness of typhoid fever.

Miss Wagner of Portland has succeeded Miss L. D. Irish as head nurse at the McCarthy Hospital. Miss Wagner is a graduate of the Maine Central Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Kelley (Miss Annie Nesbit) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

A new shed for dynamite has been built on the site of the one recently blown into atoms by the explosion of about five hundred pounds of dynamite.

The Rumford High school, through its principal, Leon G. Paine, has received an invitation from Prof. Baird of Bates College to join the Bates College Interscholastic Debating League. Rumford High was a member of the League last year, and won the prize cup.

Dr. and Mrs. Albert Thibodeau of Madison (Artemis Gauthier) are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, born Monday evening of this week.

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RECORD OF THE PAST

No Stronger Evidence Can Be Had in Bethel

Look well to their record. What they have done many times in years gone by is the best guarantee of future results. Anyone with a bad back; any reader suffering from urinary troubles, from kidney ills, should find comforting words in the following statement.

Jasper C. Gates, Main Street, Bethel, says: "My back pained me and the kidney secretions were unnatural. I knew that my kidneys were not right and I got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills at Bosserman's Drug Store. They soon brought relief and I improved in every way."

THREE YEARS LATER, Mr. Gates said: "I have had no kidney trouble since I used Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Gates had. Foster-McIlhenny Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

MAINE'S POPULAR FARM ADVANTAGES.

State Commissioner W. T. Guptill's Facts About Our Farming Possibilities.

In a recent pamphlet State Commissioner of Agriculture Guptill advances some ideas about the farming opportunities in our State which should have been more freely advertised years ago.

Unfortunately until recently very little has been heard about the possibilities which lie within the borders of our State, where many young men might have made fully as good as they have in the past if the true conditions of things had been fully explained to them.

Within a few years the doors to the larger markets have been made possible and railroad lines now pierce all parts of the State.

Among other things, the pamphlet, which makes a strong appeal for the agriculture of our State, says that of Maine's total land area of about 30,000 square miles, about 12,000 are devoted to farming and about 3,700 square miles of this are classed as "improved land in farms."

That is, only a third of the land area is devoted to farms, and only a third of the farm area is cultivated. Yet the most remote part of Maine is but a few hundred miles from the great markets of Massachusetts and New York.

Of course, thousands of square miles are unsuited for farming and should remain forest, but there are vast regions nevertheless awaiting tillage—most of it far superior to that for which some of Maine have paid high prices in the West.

Recent experiments on the "Barrens" of Washington county show what can be done with the most unpromising of the Maine land that is not utilized.

Last year Maine farmers, who devoted 116,000 acres to corn, raised an average of 46 bushels an acre, compared with an average yield of 25 bushels in the country as a whole, and sold each acre's yield for \$40.48, whereas the average country over was \$16.55.

In Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Washington and Oregon which may fairly be compared with Maine, the average acre of corn produced 36, 35, 29, 27 and 30 bushels respectively, and sold at the farm at prices from \$18 to \$31. So it was with the crop on the 141,000 acres that Maine devoted to oats last year.

None of the states named approached the Maine yield of 41 bushels, or the Maine selling price.

ONE FARM THAT WAS MADE TO PAY.

A significant instance of what proper methods of farm management can accomplish is afforded by a certain 500-acre farm in central Michigan. For 10 years this farm failed to pay interest on the capital invested. One year after the owners had been induced to make certain radical changes the farm paid all the expenses of operation and returned them 5 per cent on an investment of \$60,000. The changes which accomplished this financial revolution were as follows:

(1) Four-horse machinery was substituted for 2 horses.

(2) The unprofitable cows in the dairy herd were weeded out and sold and the money received for them invested in better stock.

(3) A silo was built.

(4) The foreman was allowed, in addition to his salary, 10 per cent of the net income from the farm. The expenses of operating the farm, but not the interest on the capital, were deducted from the income before the foreman received his percentage.

It was this last suggestion which met with the most opposition from the owners of the farm, but when it was pointed out to them that for every dollar the foreman got under such an arrangement they would get \$9 they yielded.

Duty and inclination seldom shoot the same chute.

ANDOVER

Bert Berry is clerking for H. H. Morton at his camp, Azischoos Lake.

Nathan Akers and family from Rumford are visiting Edward Akers and family and P. W. Learned and wife. Bert Dunn and family were in Rumford, Wednesday of last week.

The King's Daughters will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. Elmer Clough.

Mrs. Grace Barnett and daughter of Upton have been visiting her sister, Mrs. Herbert Campbell.

Next Sunday evening at 7:15 o'clock there will be the 7th in the series of the special song services on the hymn "Rock of Ages." Rev. Geo. Graham, the pastor, will give a lecture on the life of the author and the hymn. Underwood and Underwood slides will illustrate the hymn.

Saturday evening there was a meeting of the Oxford North Agricultural Society. A vote was taken for Mr. B. B. Stratton and J. Holton Abbott to revise the Premium Book. Three new members were accepted.

Cedric Thurston was at home a few days last week from Azischoos.

Mrs. Abbie Averill, who has been caring for Mrs. John Hovey has returned home.

A. A. Richardson and party of Portland returned last week from a hunting trip to Q Pond, bringing out two deer with them.

Rina Learned is doing table work at Hotel Milton.

Mr. and Mrs. Olney J. Burgess and daughter returned Thursday last from the Middle Dam, where they have been working the past season.

Frank Lovejoy and family from Mexico were in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Olive Dresner, Mrs. I. E. Mills, Mrs. Harry Thomas and Mrs. Ernest Milton were in Rumford, Saturday.

Prof. Benjamin Ailing from Boston was in Andover last week canvassing for a set of books, "The Wonder World," published by Geo. Shuman & Co., New York.

Caleb Cutting of Vermont is visiting friends in town.

Roger Thurston is hunting at Azischoos Lake this week.

John K. Hovey returned to Farmington last week with a new Ford automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Homer Cutting and Caleb Cutting were guests of Stephen Marston and family, Saturday.

Mrs. Frank Elton is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Milton Crossman, at Andover, Mass.

Y. A. Thurston returned Friday from Sherbrooke, Canada.

Walter Bailey is working at Black Brook for Lee Thurston. Mrs. Bailey and daughter are visiting her parents at Norway.

Reuben Jones of Rumford Corner was in Andover, Monday.

T. Corey of Berlin, N. H., was in town last week with a fine line of ladies furnishings.

A large party of hunters from Paris went to O Pond the first of the week. The snow of Monday made good hunting and several deer were brought in to town.

Edward Pratt's baby was quite ill, Monday.

A very pretty wedding occurred Wednesday evening, Nov. 10, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Downing, when their daughter, Nellie Bernice, was united in marriage to Guy Charles Morton of this town. Rev. Geo. Graham officiated. The young couple have a host of friends who wish them much happiness. They will be at home after Nov. 15 at 206 South Main street, Concord, N. H., where Mr. Morton has a fine position.

Frank Field is making improvements on the Erol dam in New Hampshire. Miss Harriet Thompson was in Rumford, Saturday, the guest of Mrs. Irving Hanson.

Dana Noble shot an eight point buck near the Emerson farm, Monday.

Mrs. John Hovey is convalescing. Mrs. Geo. Learned is caring for her. Geo. Thomas and wife were guests of their daughter, Mrs. Bert Dunn and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas returned last week from a visit with their son, Herbert Thomas, and family, at Crane, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rolfe and children have returned from their visit to Appleton.

Mrs. E. B. Mason was in Locke's Mills one day quite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Westlight are going to work for Mr. Westlight's brother in the Bog, where he has a logging job.

Orlando Buck with a crew are pressing hay around here.

Elbert Briggs is at Bethel to work in Springer's mill, running a dowl machine.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

WEST PARIS

Harry Johnson, died from Bright's Disease early Tuesday morning after an illness of nearly two years. He was 72 years of age, and is survived by a widow, Maria Johnson. He returned from the South with Capt. L. D. Stacy when a young colored boy, and has lived at Trap Corner ever since. After the Stacy family moved away he bought a home where he and his wife have lived comfortably and have been respected by all. In religion he was a Baptist. Many friends will miss his cheery greetings and hearty "God Bless You." Mr. Stacy of Massachusetts has been here during the past week.

Mannah, wife of Thomas Ratcliffe, died from appendicitis at the O. M. G. Hospital, Lewiston, Wednesday, Nov. 10, where she submitted to an operation the Sunday previous to her death. She was 23 years of age. She was the daughter of Sylvester and Ella Estes of Bryant's Pond. Besides the husband and parents she leaves four children under seven years of age; two sisters, Mrs. George Buck and Mrs. Harry Swan, and four brothers, Josiah, John, Laforest and Leslie Estes, a half sister, Mary Buck, and a half brother, Everett Collidge. The funeral was held at her home, Saturday, Rev. D. A. Ball officiating, and the interment was in W. Paris Cemetery. The family have much sympathy. The children have a home at the present time with Mrs. Ratcliffe's brothers and sisters.

Earle Adams and little daughter, Virginia, of Boston are visiting his mother, Sara E. Curtis.

A. L. Tubbs, who has been with friends here for several weeks, will leave Saturday for his home in Sefton, Florida, accompanied by a party of relatives composed of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tubbs and three children, Alphonso, Tubbs, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Swift and two children.

CARE OF DAIRY CALVES.

The Production of a Profitable Cow Depends Largely Upon the Methods of Handling the Calf.

Careful attention on the part of a dairyman during the two weeks that follow a calf's birth will often mean the ultimate addition to his herd of a large, well-developed milking cow, instead of a sickly, undernourished, stunted animal. The problem of raising calves is to-day a more complicated one than when it was customary to feed a larger amount of whole milk.

The dairyman will therefore find it to his advantage to take the best possible care of his calves from the very beginning.

Immediately after birth the navel of the calf should be washed with an antiseptic solution and tied with a silk thread in order to prevent infection. For the first feed the calf should have the first milk from the cow after calving and should have its mother's milk for several weeks thereafter. The sooner the weaning takes place the better, but ordinarily it should not be postponed later than the fourth day. The sooner the calf is weaned the more easily it is taught to drink. When first fed from the pail, 8 to 10 pounds of milk a day, fresh and warm from the cow and divided into two feeds, are sufficient. The feeding times should be as nearly regular as possible, and at first it is advisable to feed more than twice a day. The amount fed should be constant, and to insure this, scales should be used, as variation tends to get the digestive organs out of order. At all times the utmost care should be taken to prevent any digestive disorder, as all such troubles hinder the growth and development of the animal. Calf scours is the most common indication of this condition.

The following named precautions, to a great extent, tend to prevent scours: Feed regularly.

Be sure that the milk is always sweet and warm.

In feeding use only clean pails. Feed the calf a little less than it wants.

Reduce the amount of milk one-half if the animal becomes sick.

The amount of milk fed can be gradually increased until at the end of the second week the calf receives from 14 to 16 pounds of milk a day. At this time the gradual substitution of skim milk for whole milk may commence. Hay and grain should be placed before the calf at this period, and it will be found to nibble at them a little. At the end of the third week the substitution of the skim milk will be complete. It slowly changes the milk can be increased thereafter until 20 pounds a day are fed; this amount will be found sufficient when fed with the grain and hay. If skim milk is plentiful more may be fed, but the added amount will not give proportionately better results.

Corn meal, bran, and all meal, mixed in the proportion of three, two, and one, make an excellent grain mixture. This grain when fed with plenty of fresh slover hay makes an ideal supplement to skim milk in balancing the ration.

Calves should be allowed all the grain that they will eat until they consume 3 pounds a day. From this point the feeder should use his judgment as to whether an increase is justified.

The calf, from the time it is two weeks of age, should always have access to plenty of clean, pure water.

The general practice is to feed calves skim milk for from two to six months. In the latter case, with full calves the time of final weaning from milk comes in the spring, when pastures are ready. Under this system the calves usually make excellent growth during the entire period without any break in gains.

Investigation made by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the average cost of raising a heifer on a dairy farm in the northern and eastern sections is about \$61 at the end of her second year; this includes an allowance of \$7.51 for labor. The heifer is given a credit of \$8 for the manure she produces. Thus it appears that the dairy farmer in the sections mentioned can not afford to raise a heifer that is not worth more than \$60 when two years old.

BUSTING THINGS UP.

There was a fellow got a hunch That he was very strictly "It;" Just to get even with the boss He quit.

The boss, he bore it wondrous well; He never wailed or moaned or swore; But said, "As you go out, don't slam The door."

The other boys about the place Did not go moping much that day; They laughed and said, "Good-bye" And drew Their pay.

He thought, "They do not realize That I have left them to their fate. So much the better; let them laugh, But wait!"

And then he ambled down the street And confidentially told the towns, "Now, fellows, watch and see the boss Fall down."

Somehow or other things went on; The business did not go to smash, The boss went smiling as he grabbed The cash.

And every day the fellow met Some friend that didn't know he'd quit, And didn't care and wasn't sore A bit.

It rather stunned him that the world Went booming on through day and night As well as when he used to keep It right.

Somewhere there isn't any man For whom the whole creation squirms, And good men cluster 'round a job Like germs.

And when you up and leave your place And think the whole blame works will quit, The Joker hollers, "Tag, old man, You're it!"

The world goes plugging, plodding on As unheeded as it can be; If you are mentioned, someone asks, "Who's he?"

RHEUMATISM AND ALLIED PAINS—FREE MUST GO!

The congestion of the blood in its slow stages pain. Sloan's Liniment penetrates to the congestion and starts the blood to flow freely. The body's warmth is renewed; the pain is gone. The "man or woman who has rheumatism, neuralgia or other pain and fails to keep Sloan's Liniment in their home is like a drowning man refusing a rope." Why suffer. Get a bottle of Sloan's—25c and 50c. \$1.00 bottle holds six times as much as 25c size.

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RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED

I want every person suffering with Acute, Chronic, Articular, Inflammatory or Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Seisitic, Rheumatoid Arthritis or Gout, no matter how long or severe your case is, to write for a copy of my 200-page book on Rheumatism, which is FREE. Address: Frederick Douglass, R. H. Rheumatic Specialist, 372 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Dept. 3.

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"FEAR MEN."

Bradstreet's is authority for the statement that only three per cent of men who go into business for themselves are successful. It is safe to assume that the proportion of successes in other fields, art, music, authorship, politics, social work, etc., is as small. The failures are made so through FEAR. Fear of consequence, fear of the future, fear that we cannot finish successfully what we begin, fear of our opponent, unnecessary, illogical fear stands between us and success, and with an apparently impassable arm bars our progress. Those whom fear rules we call "Fear men," because they are not really men at all, but men requiring a classification—an apology. There has hardly been a line in American history when men were called on more to overcome their fear than at the present time. Moral strength is needed in politics more than ever before, and moral strength is as far superior to physical strength as the spiritual is above the material. It is told of Wellington that, before the battle of Waterloo, his knees shook so that he laughed and called attention to them, saying: "If they knew where I was going to carry them, they would shake much worse." That was moral courage wrestling physical fear, and this is the courage that men must have now if America is to go onward and upward. We must have moral courage to overcome the selfish persuasion of the politician, who seeks his own advancement regardless of the public good. Courage is needed to overcome the fear that organizations and societies and leagues cause by their tactics of force and threats in their efforts to enforce morality by law. Moral courage is necessary to make men follow the dictates of their own conscience, regardless of the arguments of politicians, ministers, leagues or individuals. The lion has come for American men to throw off the fetters of fear to come out boldly for what they believe, to refuse to follow the selfish, money-grasping politician or organization and to stand strongly for progress, liberty, honesty and social justice.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

**POEMS WORTH
READING**

WHEN MOTHER'S GONE.
Our home is in a hush profound,
Each room the shadows fill;
How can the household wheels go 'round

When her worn hands are still?
A happiness from life has passed
That nevermore can be
We've lost our first friend, and the last
That ever can love as she.

Her labor was a pleasure she
In life no'er wearied of;
And meanness, homely drudgery
Was all refined by love.
She always made the house look fair,
No murmurs marred her cheer;
She ever smiled a welcome there
When outer skies were drear.

Already all around us bears
An unfamiliar guise;
For it, alas no longer wears
The love-light of her eyes.
Our lives have changed; darkness of woe

Has dimmed its shining grace;
For no one shall we ever know
To take a mother's place.
Lynn, Mass. **GEORGE BIRDSEYE.**

AS THEY ARE.
Do not frown at the way fate leads us,
Do not fall 'gainst the law's decree;
The earth was made by a sign obeyed,
And by it was made the sea;
Do pause in the race of madness,
When misfortune the way would bar;
Let us learn this rule in life's great
school—
We must take things as they are.

We must bend our wills to the Master;
What good is our puny might
To stop the swing of the smallest thing
That moves by the law of right?
Some days we must toil in darkness,
But faith is a constant star;
This is a truth as plain as the falling
rain—
We must take things as they are.

Do we envy the wise and noble?
Let us delve in the mines as they:
The toiler's hands win the wealth that
stands
And holds through the darkest day;
Be silent when sorrows assail us,
'Tis the shafts of complaint that mar;
Forget not this, whatever we miss—
We must take things as they are.
E. W. D.

A SUPRASTERNAL PLEA.
If the unexpected would not happen
We'd never be surprised,
A ship starts out upon its way, and in
mid-ocean is capsized,
A maiden starts to seek a man, and
then becomes loveless;
She does not know it was for a much
better reason that she was born;
Yet I don't oppose matrimonial life,
Adam had cause in seeking Eve for his
wife.
But I'll not trouble you with my foolish
sentiments yet,
You'll all agree with me on the following
respects, I'll bet.

That a woman should vote as well as
a man,
And partake of his pleasure as well
as she can.
She does not dread the horrors of her
helping hand,
If the livelihood necessities are in need
of a lend.
Not because fortunately to feminine
sex I belong,
Do I speak for the women and speak
for them strong;
'Tis because my dear sisters like ser-
vants are classed,
While our masculine heroes in most cases
are real.

'Tis the woman who suffers the agony
of birth,
And who tortures and troubles to keep
men on earth;
And as for gratitude and recompense
this woman receives
More tortures, more troubles, more
causes for more grieves.
She is even denied a Congressional say,
And to think her own children carry
her rights away.
So I ask of you Fathers, Brothers and
Sons,
Are you not harming her more than
with actual guilt?

I did not write this to merit your con-
sideration, Nay, Nay;
But remember revenge is sweet, and
you'll see for our votes some day.
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"LITTLE JIM."
The cottage was a shabby one, the
outside old and mean,
But all within that little cot was won-
drous neat and clean.
The night was dark and stormy, the
wind was howling wild,
As a patient mother sat beside the
deathbed of her child;
A little worn-out creature, his once
bright eyes grown dim;
It was a collier's wife and child; they
called him Little Jim.

And oh! to see the briny tears fast
hurrying down her cheeks,
As she offered up the prayer, in thought
—she was afraid to speak—
Lest she might wake one she loved
far better than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had
that poor collier's wife.

With hands uplifted, see, she kneels be-
side the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He would spare her
boy, and take herself instead.
She gets her answer from the child;
soft falls the words from him,
Mother, the angels do so smile and
beckon Little Jim,
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but
Oh I am so dry;
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and,
mother, don't you cry.

With gentle, trembling hands she held
the liquid to his lips,
He smiled to thank her as he took each
little, tiny sip.
'Till father, when he comes from work,
I said good-night to him,
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep,"
Alas poor little Jim!
She knew that he was dying; that the
child she loved so dear,
Had uttered the last words she might
ever hope to hear.
The cottage floor is open, the collier's
step is heard,
The father and the mother meet, yet
neither speak a word.
He felt that all was over, he knew his
child was dead,
He took the candle in his hand and
walked toward the bed;
His quivering lips gave token of the
grief he'd vain conceal,
And see, his wife has joined him—the
stricken couple kneel.
With heads bowed down by sadness,
they humbly make of Him,
In heaven once more to meet again
their own poor little Jim.

**She Baked
Today
With**

Her bread
would take the
blue ribbon at
any domestic
science exhibi-
tion, her cake is
a marvel of fine
lightness—and
her pastry—you
ought to taste it!
All because William
Tell is milled from
Ohio Red Winter
Wheat by our own
process. Goes farther too—both
economy and good eating
served by ordering
**William
Tell
Flour**

And oh! to see the briny tears fast
hurrying down her cheeks,
As she offered up the prayer, in thought
—she was afraid to speak—
Lest she might wake one she loved
far better than her life,
For she had all a mother's heart, had
that poor collier's wife.

With hands uplifted, see, she kneels be-
side the sufferer's bed,
And prays that He would spare her
boy, and take herself instead.
She gets her answer from the child;
soft falls the words from him,
Mother, the angels do so smile and
beckon Little Jim,
I have no pain, dear mother, now, but
Oh I am so dry;
Just moisten poor Jim's lips again, and,
mother, don't you cry.

With gentle, trembling hands she held
the liquid to his lips,
He smiled to thank her as he took each
little, tiny sip.
'Till father, when he comes from work,
I said good-night to him,
And, mother, now I'll go to sleep,"
Alas poor little Jim!
She knew that he was dying; that the
child she loved so dear,
Had uttered the last words she might
ever hope to hear.

The cottage floor is open, the collier's
step is heard,
The father and the mother meet, yet
neither speak a word.
He felt that all was over, he knew his
child was dead,
He took the candle in his hand and
walked toward the bed;
His quivering lips gave token of the
grief he'd vain conceal,
And see, his wife has joined him—the
stricken couple kneel.
With heads bowed down by sadness,
they humbly make of Him,
In heaven once more to meet again
their own poor little Jim.

THE DESERTED PASTURE.
I love the stony pasture
That no one else will have.
The old gray rocks so friendly seem
So durable and brave.
In tranquil contemplation
It watches through the year,
Seeing the frosty stars arise,
The slender moon appear.
Its music is the rain-wind,
Its choristers the birds,
And there are secrets in its heart
Too wonderful for words.

It keeps the bright-eyed creatures
That play about its walls,
Though long ago its milking herds
Were banished from their stalls.
Only the children come there
For buttercups in May,
Or suds in autumn, where it lies
Dreaming the hours away.

Long since its strength was given
To making good increase,
And now its soul is turned again
To beauty and to peace.
There in the early springtime
The violets are blue,
And adder-tongues in coats of gold
Are garmented anew.

There bayberry and aster
Are crowded on its floor,
When jangling summer halts to praise
The Lord of Out-of-doors.
And there October passes
In gorgeous livery—
In purple ash, and crimson oak,
And golden tulip tree.

And when the winds of winter
Their battle black begin,
I watch the white battalions come

**WHY HENS NEED GRIT,
SHELL AND CHARCOAL.**

By G. E. Conkey.

Isn't it easy to overlook the impor-
tance of these three little feeding re-
quisites? Perhaps it is because we are all
so anxious to discover a combination
of foods that will result in the great-
est egg yield, but let me tell you that
without every one of these three—grit,
shell and charcoal—the regular ration,
no matter how good they may be, can-
not bring maximum results.

Results, which is simply another
name for eggs, are what we are all
after, so let us see first why grit is
so essential to their attainment. Grit
is little sharp edged particles of hard
substances and is Nature's wonder-
fully interesting way of providing a hen
with "teeth." That is, these particles
are contained in the bird's gizzard
where by constant friction they grind
up the food, so that it can be easily di-
gested and assimilated.

Every one of us realizes the impor-
tance of proper digestion and you will
therefore see that it is vitally neces-
sary that grit be kept before your birds
at all times. They need an especially
liberal supply in winter, for then they
are confined and cannot pick up any
from the ground, as it is possible for
them to do in stony localities in sum-
mer.

If birds are obliged to go without
grit, an undue strain is thrown on their
systems often resulting in disease. Fur-
thermore, the lack of grit results in a
larger percentage of waste in feeding,
because much of the nutriment passes
through each fowl's body without be-
ing absorbed.

Grit is too easily obtained for any of
us to permit such waste or danger to
the health and egg yield of our birds.
All poultry supply houses carry the
commercial grit which can be obtained
at very low cost, but most of us can
get all we need with little trouble and
at no cost whatever. Small pebbles,
small, sharp edged particles of hard
rock or finely crushed limestone, gran-
ite or marble make excellent grit. If
the particles are at all shiny or bright
the birds show an especial fondness for
them.

Some authorities recommend crushed
glass and earthenware for grit, but you
will avoid danger of loss by leaving
these alone. Glass is entirely too sharp
and a splinter of it is likely to puncture
the gizzard or other organs and cause
the loss of some birds, while the enamel
on crockery and earthenware is inju-
rious to poultry.

Some poultry owners have an idea
that crushed oyster shells will serve
as grit and also answer the purpose for
which the crushed oyster shells are in-
tended, but this is not so. The por-
tion of oyster shell are not hard
enough for grit and the edges wear
down too quickly. Crushed oyster shells
are fed in order to supply hens with
the lime required by their systems and
in the formation of the egg shells.

Hens cannot get enough lime from or-
dinary grain and mash foods to enable
them to lay an abundant supply of eggs,
so you can see that if your flock is to
pay its way, it is important that you
keep a liberal amount of crushed oyster
shells before the birds at all times.

How very important this need of
crushed oyster shells is to good egg
production is best illustrated by the
fact that almost 94 per cent of the for-
mation of egg shell is carbonate of lime,
while oyster shell contains 95 per cent
carbonate of lime. It would be hard,
therefore, to find anything better than
crushed oyster shells to supply the big
percentage of lime required in the for-
mation of egg shells. One pound of
oyster shells contains enough lime for
about eight dozen of eggs, so it will
cost you very little to keep your birds
constantly supplied with a liberal
amount of oyster shell and such pro-
vision will insure more and harder shelled
eggs.

A further aid to good egg production
and the general health of your birds is
charcoal, which acts as a corrective
and blood purifier. It absorbs gases,
acids and impurities and thereby does
much to keep the birds from developing
indigestion. Some authorities even claim
that it has a beneficial effect on the
growth of the fowls.

Be that as it may, charcoal is so
easily made or secured that it should
be kept before your birds at all times.
Simply pile up corn-cobs, burn them
until they are glowing red and then douse
them with water and you will have a
grade of charcoal that will answer every
poultry requirement. You can keep
charcoal before your birds all the time
in broken form in a hopper or powder
it and mix it with the dry mash. Either
way, it will pay for the slight trou-
ble of making it.

Hens are not naturally lazy and of-
ten the reason they do not lay is be-
cause they are in need of grit, shell or
charcoal. Let them have plenty of
these at all times and if other condi-
tions are right, they will be glad to
pay their way.

To pick their teeth therein.
—Dilex Carmen in "The Atlantic."

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**TULIP AND NARCISSUS
BULBS.**

Most of the bulbs sold by florists and
seedsmen in the United States are im-
ported directly from the Netherlands,
the annual importations amounting to
nearly a million dollars in value. In or-
der to encourage the growing of Dutch
bulbs in this country on a commercial
scale and to provide American-grown
bulbs of superior quality, the Depart-
ment of Agriculture at Washington, D.
C., established a bulb-propagating gar-
den near Bellingham, Wash., where the
conditions of soil and climate are sim-
ilar to those in the Netherlands, for the
purpose of conducting experiments in
the propagation, cultivation, harvest-
ing, storing, and planting of these
bulbs. It appears from the investiga-
tions that have been conducted that
American-grown tulip bulbs in forcing
tests in comparison with imported stock
under the same conditions are freer
from disease and blossom from five to
seven days earlier than the same vari-
eties imported from Europe; also that
the flowers produced from these bulbs
have longer stems and are of better
color and quality than those from for-
eign-grown bulbs. Tulip and narcissus

**bulbs can be propagated and grown suc-
cessfully along the Atlantic and Pacific
coasts and in the region of the Great
Lakes, but owing to the cost of labor
only comparatively limited areas have
been planted. The largest areas devoted
to the growing of these bulbs are in
Virginia, Rhode Island, Washington,
and California. A single grower near
Perkinsville, Va., has a planting of 65
acres of narcissuses, and during its
blooming seasons ships daily large
quantities of bulbs.****TAKE CARE OF THAT ITCH-
ING! AN ITCHING BORDERS
ON ECZEMA.**

Do you regard that itching as a re-
laxing thing? It is! Unless you begin
to fight it with Dr. Hobson's Eczema
Ointment, the disease is likely to cling
on for months and years. Scores of
grateful users say: "Why did we
waste those months and years in agony
when so tested a remedy was on the
market?" This ointment is no experi-
ment; it is absolutely healing in its
power. Do not allow it to become seri-
ous. Buy a box to-day to fight the be-
ginnings of eczema. 50c a box. Ad.

Cold Settled

**Lost My
Appetite.
Could Not
Sleep.
All
Remedies
Failed.**

**Mr. Chas. Sauerbier
Mich., a constant Friend
Family.**

SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.

Some of the Distinctive Features Which
Have Made Wool Growing Such
Important Industry.

More and larger flocks of sheep are
necessary to the full development of
profitable agriculture in the Middle and
Eastern States, according to specialists
in the Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C. Under present con-
ditions, however, sheep raising in the
country has not proved as attractive in
Australia and New Zealand. The
Department has recently conducted an
investigation, the results of which have
just been published as Bulletin 313, in
to the basic principles of the industry
in those countries.

In New Zealand, says this bulletin,
sheep raising is conducted on lines mi-
way between those followed in our far-
ing States and those in the range States.
In Australia the sheep industry is, in
the main, what would be called in
America a "range proposition." With
a total land area of a little more than
the State of Wyoming, New Zealand
has about 24,500,000 sheep, as against
4,500,000 in Wyoming. The average size
of the New Zealand flock is now 1.12
and seven-eighths of the sheep are in
flocks of more than 500 head each. In
Wyoming the average size of the flock
is nearly 2,000 head. From 1 to 8 sheep
per acre are maintained in New Zealand
on land which has been plowed and
sown to artificial grasses. If the land
has been surface sown without plowing
this number is reduced to from 1.2 to
2 sheep per acre. Land value, as high
as \$150 an acre has been profitably kept
in grass for grazing alone, and nearly
one-half of the occupied area is used
mainly for sheep. The important place
thus occupied by sheep in New Zealand
is declared to be evidence of the possi-
bilities of profit from valuable land de-
voted to well-managed flocks. The size
of these flocks insures for them an in-
terest and care which is not so frequent
in the farming States in America.

In Australia conditions more nearly
resemble those in the American range
States. Much of the Australian land
now used for sheep growing is destined
to be devoted to farming, and the gov-
ernment is taking an active part in ac-
celerating this development. In the mean-
time land is plentiful and the flock
have much space in which to run. There
is, however, one fundamental and im-
portant difference between the manage-
ment of the range in Australia and in
the United States. No Australian sheep-
owner is permitted to use the public do-
main without charge. On the other
hand, he is in no danger of having his
land grazed by other persons' flocks.
Under the leasing system employed in
Australia, the sheep owner secures for
long periods of time, at prices varying
with its value, absolute control of the
land he uses. When the government is
ready to resume the land in order to
divide it into smaller allotments, the
sheep owner is recompensed for what-
ever improvements he may have made
and in, in addition, permitted to retain
his own central homestead. In the opin-
ion of the Australians the additional se-
curity and the permanence of the busi-
ness more than compensate for the rent
paid to the state. In America, stock-
men themselves are inclining toward
this point of view, as some means of
controlling and improving the public
grazing lands is believed to be urgent-
ly needed.

In another important respect sheep
raising in Australia differs from that
in the American range. In Australia
the flocks are not kept collected and
under the care of herders, but are
fenced into "paddocks" which vary
from 5,000 to 10,000 acres in size. Here
they are left to run at will under prac-
tically natural conditions. "In many
cases they are only rounded up once a
year for shearing. Even at lambing
time there is little necessity for atten-
tion. This plan not only lessens labor
a difficult problem in all parts of
Australia—but puts the sheep into bet-
ter condition than when they are in
charge of even the best herders. On
the other hand, the fencing of the
sheep runs is, of course, an added ex-

Cold Settled in my Stomach.

Lost My
Appetite.
Could Not
Sleep.
All
Remedies
Failed.



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Peruna.
Am Cured.
Peruna
A Great
Family
Medicine.

Mr. Chas. Sauerbier, 815 Main street, St. Joseph, Mich., a constant Friend of Peruna, Uses it in his Family.

SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA.

Some of the Distinctive Features Which Have Made Wool Growing Such an Important Industry.

More and larger flocks of sheep are necessary to the full development of profitable agriculture in the Middle and Eastern States, according to specialists in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Under present conditions, however, sheep raising in this country has not proved as attractive as in Australia and New Zealand. The department has recently conducted an investigation, the results of which have just been published as Bulletin 313, in the basic principles of the industry in those countries.

In New Zealand, says this bulletin, sheep raising is conducted on lines midway between those followed in our farming States and those in the range States. In Australia the sheep industry is, in the main, what would be called in America a "range proposition." With a total land area of a little more than the State of Wyoming, New Zealand has about 24,500,000 sheep, as against 4,500,000 in Wyoming. The average size of the New Zealand flock is now 1,124, and seven-eighths of the sheep are in flocks of more than 500 head each. In Wyoming the average size of the flock is nearly 3,000 head. From 1 to 8 sheep per acre are maintained in New Zealand on land which has been plowed and sown to artificial grasses. If the land has been surface sown without plowing, this number is reduced to from 1.2 to 2 sheep per acre. Land values as high as \$150 an acre has been profitably kept in grass for grazing alone, and nearly one-half of the occupied area is used mainly for sheep. The important place thus occupied by sheep in New Zealand is declared to be evidence of the possibilities of profit from valuable land devoted to well-managed flocks. The size of these flocks insures for them an interest and care which is not so frequent in the farming States in America.

In Australia conditions more nearly resemble those in the American range States. Much of the Australian land now used for sheep growing is destined to be devoted to farming, and the government is taking an active part in assisting this development. In the meantime land is plentiful and the flocks have much space in which to run. There is, however, one fundamental and important difference between the management of the range in Australia and in the United States. No Australian sheep owner is permitted to use the public domain without charge. On the other hand, he is in no danger of having his land grazed by other persons' flocks. Under the leasing system employed in Australia, the sheep owner secures for long periods of time, at prices varying with its value, absolute control of the land he uses. When the government is ready to resume the land in order to divide it into smaller allotments, the sheep owner is recompensed for whatever improvements he may have made and is, in addition, permitted to retain his own central homestead. In the opinion of the Australians the additional security and the permanence of the business more than compensate for the rent paid to the state. In America, stockmen themselves are inclining toward this point of view, as some means of controlling and improving the public grazing lands is believed to be urgently needed.

In another important respect sheep raising in Australia differs from that in the American range. In Australia the flocks are not kept collected and under the care of herders, but are fenced into "paddock" which vary from 5,000 to 10,000 acres in size. Here they are left to run at will under practically natural conditions. In many cases they are only rounded up once a year for shearing. Even at lambing time there is little necessity for attention. This plan not only lessens labor—a difficult problem in all parts of Australia—but puts the sheep into better condition than when they are in charge of even the best herders. On the other hand, the fencing of the sheep runs is, of course, an added ex-

pense, but this is considered as less important than the advantages already named. The greatest difference of all, however, between the American and Australian sheep industries is probably to be found in the handling of the wool after it has been shorn. This subject has already attracted considerable attention, and although it is not believed that the time is yet ripe for advocating the complete adoption in America of Australian methods, familiarity with these would unquestionably aid American wool-growers to perfect important improvements in their present practice. In the United States the wool is not infrequently sold before it is shorn, and in any event the sheep are not sorted for shearing. The entire fleeces are sacked just as they run and the price fixed for the entire clip, not for the various grades. The clips are usually sold to traveling buyers and are only graded after they have ceased to be the property of the grower.

In Australia and New Zealand, on the other hand, the wool almost invariably remains the property of the grower until it is sold to the manufacturer. Under this system the cost of actually shearing the sheep is only about one-half of the amount which the grower expends in preparing his wool for market. He himself divides the clip into various lots, and the grading is done with uniformity and exactness. Overclassing, however, is avoided. In one Queensland shed 10,000 two-year-old wethers were shorn and the clip divided into 11 classes. In a New South Wales flock of 7,000 head composed of ewes, yearling ewes, and rams, 28 classes were made, but this is probably an instance of overclassing.

Despite the expense that this practice involves the Australian is firmly convinced that he realizes more for his wool by selling it in such a number of distinct lots that the manufacturer can find exactly the kind of wool he needs for a particular fabric and can buy that wool alone. An additional advantage is the opportunity that this system allows of enabling the grower to determine the profit that he makes from each particular type of sheep and wool. It often happens that a heavier fleece with a slightly lower value per pound yields more profit to the grower than a lighter fleece with a higher value per pound. The separate sale of different classes of wool permits the sheep breeder to determine definitely what class of sheep he wishes to develop.

The Australian method of preparing wool is accompanied and made possible by an auction system of selling. Even a lot as small as one bale can be readily disposed of in this way, whereas in the American wool trade few buyers care to purchase lots of less than 10,000 pounds. This condition arises from the fact that the dealers who purchase entire clips at a lump price per pound have to sell to manufacturers who wish large lines of some single grade. It is not worth while, therefore, for the dealers to buy a small clip containing many different classes, none of which are in sufficient quantity to meet the manufacturers' requirements.

To inaugurate the Australian auction system in America would require, it is estimated, a cooperative movement by growers representing 20 per cent of this country's clip. If 50,000,000 pounds of wool were suitably put up and offered for auction for a number of years, it might result in establishing the new method of doing business. This, of course, is not likely to happen for several years to come. Another possibility is to consign classed or graded clips to commission dealers and permit them to combine different parts of various clips to suit the demands of the trade. This method also calls either for cooperation or for close and confidential relations between the grower and the selling agent.



WINTER CARE OF STOCK.

Profitable Wintering of Farm Animals Depends Largely Upon Economical Feeding.

The fall season is here and with it approaches the winter feeding problem. It is time to consider what feed can most profitably be used. Grains will be high and should be fed judiciously. The bulk of the feed used for wintering stock should be made up of roughages from the farm. Small amounts of concentrates, fed daily with these feeds, make comparatively cheap rations entirely suitable to certain classes of live stock.

For convenience in planning winter feeding, farm animals may be divided into three classes:

I. Mature animals not producing an income during the winter.

II. Animals producing an income during the winter.

III. Young and growing stock to be retained on the farm the following summer.

In Class I may be included all mature live stock held on the farm, either for breeding purposes, future work, or finishing for market the following summer. In Class II may be included work horses, cows producing milk, and stock being fattened for market or conditioned for sale during the winter months.

In Class III may be included all young and growing stock on the farm. The big saving in the winter feed bill can be made with Class I. This does not mean that animals of this class should be permitted to come through the winter in a run-down and weakened condition. Rather than consider such a practice, it would be far better to sell the stock in the fall. It is meant, however, that they can and should be maintained on the cheaper feeds. Roughages, supplemented by a small amount of concentrates (oil meal or grain) are in favor for them. Give the horses, cattle, and sheep access to cut-over grain fields and straw stacks, meadows, wooded lots, and pastures. Horses and sheep may have access to hunked-out cornfields. In certain sections where losses of cattle have been experienced in the past from the so-called cornstalk disease farmers should consider this fact before turning cattle into such cornfields. As the winter advances, open the bars to shelters, feed racks, and grain troughs.

Corn silage will be invaluable at this time, especially for cattle and sheep. Keep the feed racks filled with corn stover, hay, and straw, but do not be wasteful in the feeding. The amount of grain to put in the trough can not definitely be given. The same should vary in accordance with the voraciousness of winter and condition of stock. This is a point that can only be decided in the feed lot. To permit the stock to go entirely without concentrates at this time would be a grave mistake, and in all probability make impossible the task of bringing it to spring feed in a healthy and vigorous condition. Such a condition is imperative in the case of breeding animals and essential for feeders if best results are to be obtained.

The matter of feeding hogs, included in Class I, presents an entirely different problem from that of the other stock. It is true that they may profitably be run on grain fields, meadows, and pastures before snow arrives, but concentrates must constitute much of their ration after outside fields are closed for winter. Rotten, chopped alfalfa hay, apples, and waste products of the dairy and household will do much toward keeping down the cost of their winter feed. In fact, any products that will substitute for the forages and grasses in the field, which feeds are so essential to the conditioning of brood sows, can well be used.

Concerning the feed for stock included in Class II little need be said. It is a fact well known that horses at work require both care and feed. This they must receive if their work is done. To furnish the dairy cow with rations not intended to meet the demands made upon her system by the milk she gives would defeat the purpose for which she is kept. Equally certain would the stalling of the ration of fattening steers or hogs fail to make them ready for the Christmas market. As the food requirement for these different classes of live stock is a matter of common knowledge to stockmen, it remains only to see that it is provided in abundance.

With Class III, the young and growing stock, most costly mistakes in feeding occur. A full realization of the fact that cheapest and most rapid gains in live stock are made with younger animals should do much toward obviating losses to farmers through inefficient and improper feeding of such animals. The failure to put gains on animals during the growing period is forfeited for them by nature can not be corrected by copious feeding at any later time. Their growth has been stunted, and rarely will they fully recover from the earlier setback. Even when they do it is a costly practice to put growth and flesh on a stunted animal, as compared to what could have been done when he was in a healthy and vigorous condition.

TREAT KIDNEYS RIGHT WAY

The new and proper way to treat kidney, liver and blood ailments is to remove the great cause of the trouble—disordered digestive organs (stomach, liver and bowels). This is what Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does. It tones up the liver and stomach, relieves constipation, casts out poisonous wastes and restores right digestive action; thus the kidneys and bladder have a chance to act right and are cleansed, healed and strengthened, the blood purified. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has an unbroken record of success; a standard family remedy that never disappoints. Write Dr. David Kennedy Co., Montreal, N. Y., for free sample. Large bottles at druggists.

But it is not necessary that young stock be fed as are fattening animals. Watch their feed troughs and see that all of the daily rations are consumed. Do not feed them in excess, but make certain they are contented after each feeding. See that the exercise lot is used daily and that clean water is provided. The failure to feed young stock properly will open the way for future serious troubles, and no stockman can afford to encourage such a practice, even during the winter months.

BAD SPOTS IN ROADS.

Temporary Expedients for Making Them Passable—Should Be Used Only in Emergencies.

Temporary repairs to roads are, or at least should be, confined to emergency measures. In proportion to the results obtained, temporary work is always expensive and is never justified by ordinary conditions. Unusual conditions, however, often occur to plague the road man. For example, the closing of a main highway to traffic because of construction, repair, or washouts may suddenly throw a heavy traffic for a short time on a little used and probably unimproved byway. Clearly, in such a case temporary expedients are legitimate.

The most common troubles met with in a case of this kind are mudholes and ruts if the soil is heavy, and dust and loose sand if the soil is light or sandy. Mudholes the Chief Source of Trouble.

On a clay or gumbo road mudholes usually cause the most trouble. As water is absolutely necessary for the existence of a mudhole, any treatment, whether temporary or permanent in character, must provide for getting rid of the water. The first step is, therefore, to dig a trench to the side and allow the water and mud to drain. If necessary, open up also the side ditches. Furthermore, remove all of the soft mud left in the mudhole. The bottom of the trench should be filled with broken stone or coarse gravel so as to provide a drain to prevent any further accumulation of water. Gravel is the best material for filling the old mudhole. If gravel is not available, use the best earth at hand, tamping it down in 3 or 4 inch layers. If possible, spread a little gravel or sand over the new fill, which should be made slightly higher than the adjoining road surface. The best treatment of all, however, is to keep the drainage in good condition. Serious mudholes will then rarely develop.

Don't try to fill a mudhole without first draining out the water and removing the soft mud. Don't try to fill it with large stones, because if this is done there will soon be two mudholes instead of one. Don't try to fill a mudhole with sods or similar material which absorb water readily.

On an earth or gravel road ruts are best treated with the drag. Don't be afraid of dragging too often during a rainy spell. If a thin coat of sand or gravel be spread over the road surface when it has been softened by rain and then worked in by traffic and a liberal use of the drag, a poor earth road can be much improved and made to carry a surprisingly heavy traffic for a short time.

In contrast to the clay or gumbo road, the sand road gives least trouble during wet weather. On sandy roads anything that will prevent the free movement of the sand particles will be of value. As long as the road is damp, the surface tension of the capillary water acts as a binder and holds the separate grains of sand in place. All efforts should, therefore, be directed toward preventing the sandy places from drying out, or to adding some binder. The addition of clay furnishes a positive binder and is really the best and most permanent treatment. The addition of any fibrous material such as straw, spent tan bark, sage brush, or pine needles is of value and, when spread on the road and covered with a thin coat of sand or allowed to work into the surface, will make an almost impassable sand road fairly good for a time. But the best way to treat it had place, whether on a clay or a sand road, is to treat it before it gets bad. Immediate attention to small injuries will prevent later prolonged attention and extensive repairs to serious damages.

How to Eat Asparagus. How to eat asparagus. This is a problem as tremendous as how to eat an orange. Ivan Hald in the London Express gives some advice on the point.

"Test one elbow," he says, "on the cloth and wrap one leg around the leg of the table so as to prevent overbalancing. Grip the asparagus and rub its neck in the melted butter. Before it has time to make up its mind which way it will wobble swing the asparagus off its feet and waddle it in the air to test its pliability. Then open your mouth and make a faint at biting your steak in the small of the back."

"Then to one the asparagus will try to dodge by doubling up. You get him as his head comes down, and there you are."

"Never in the excitement of the struggle be tempted into biting the asparagus below the belt. It's not playing the game, and, besides, it gives the steak a fine opportunity to whip around with a left hook to the ear."

His Majesty's Fault. In the reign of Francis I. of France quickness of wit was often more promptly rewarded than actual merit. The monk, Regnier Malnus, did not lack merit, but he owed his first advancement nevertheless to a clever retort.

Francis, who was very fond of the game of tennis, was playing a match one day with Malnus. The monk finally ended the hard fought game with a brilliant stroke.

The king was somewhat out of humor on account of his defeat. "Remarkable," he exclaimed sarcastically, "to think that such a stroke should be made by a mere monk!"

"But, sire," replied the monk, who was as quick with his wit as he was with his racket. "It is your majesty's own fault that the stroke was not made by an abbot."

A week later Malnus received his appointment as abbot of Beaulieu—Youth's Companion.

Reis and the Telephone. While Bell invented the telephone and Edison, Berliner, Marconi and many others have improved it, the true inventor and discoverer of the principles of telephony was a German scientist to whom too little credit has been given—Philip Reis. In 1861 Reis exhibited a partially articulated electric telegraph at Frankfurt and showed that variations in an electric current caused by a vibrating membrane could reproduce the necessary vibrations. Reis transmitted musical sounds and even words. Elisha Gray, whose application for a patent on the telephone was filed in Washington only a few hours after Professor Bell's application, improved Reis' telephone, but it is said that neither Reis nor Gray reaped any financial reward from their inventions.—New York World.

Mount Etna Gives Ice as Well as Fire. Mount Etna can be kind as well as cruel. For half the year the great mountain is covered with snow, and supplies of coolness are drawn from this source in summer by the half baked inhabitants of the plains below. A curious discovery arising out of the extreme heat of 1823 was made in that year. A search being made on the slopes of the mountain for an additional supply of snow, it was found that a huge field of ice had been blanketed by lava in some remote age and thus prevented from melting. It was suggested by an eminent geologist of the time that the ice had been formed from a mass of drift snow, afterward covered by an enormous thickness of lava, the heat of which was kept from the snow by an intervening layer of volcanic sand.

Showers of Stars. There are no showers of stars. Professor H. A. Newton of Yale college computed the orbits of a vanished comet and that of a meteor stream around the sun, when, behold, the track—the ellipse in space of the stream—was the same, once traversed by the comet. The nucleus of the comet had disintegrated into separate particles. I have seen many hundreds of meteors. The smallest was just visible in a microscope, and the largest, in the world's fair in Portland, weighed twenty-two tons. Meteors are particles usually made of stone or iron, and some are nickel and other metals. But if a star should fall the entire earth would be destroyed. In one second of time.—Edgar Allan Larkin in New York American.

Escaping Much. "I dictate my novels to a stenographer," stated the eminent novelist. "She types 'em and sends 'em to the publisher. It's a great thing for me." "Have you much labor, eh?" "It isn't that. I don't have to read the books; that's what tickles me."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

All Light. "What is light?" queried the teacher of the juvenile class. "Nearly everything we buy from our grocer, papa says," replied the small boy at the foot.—Chicago News.

All Depends. "Should a man really go down on his knees before a woman these days?" "It all depends. Seems to be considered the correct thing in shoe store circles."—Kansas City Journal.

One of the Hero Class. "There goes a man who has done much for the American drama." "How?" "He never wrote a play."—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

Reason shows us our duty. He who can make us love our duty is more powerful than reason itself.

Luck. A king once said to a minister, "Do you believe in luck?"

"I do," said the minister.

"Can you prove it?" asked the king.

"Yes, I can."

So one night he fled up to the ceiling of a room a bag containing peas mixed with diamonds and let in two men, one of whom believed in luck and the other in human effort alone. The one who believed in luck quietly laid himself down on the ground on his blanket; the other after a time found the bag and, feeling in the dark the peas and stones, ate the peas and threw the diamonds to his companion, saying, "There are the stones for your idea."

The man below received them in his blanket.

In the morning the king and the minister came and told each man to keep what he had found. The man who believed in trying got the peas which he had eaten; the other got the diamonds.

The minister then said, "Sire, there may, you see, be luck, but it is as rare as peas mixed with diamonds, so let none hope to live by luck."—Eastern Fable.

Concerning Two Sounds.

When Joseph Henry Lumpkin was chief justice of Georgia, a case was brought up from Columbus in which a wealthy citizen asked for an injunction to prevent the construction of a planing mill across the street very near his palatial residence. His grounds for complaint consisted chiefly in the proposition that the noise of the mill would wake him too early in the morning.

"Let the mill be built," said the chief justice in rendering his decision. "Let its wheels be put in motion. The progress of machinery must not be stopped to suit the whims or the fears of any man. Complaints of fears are imaginary. The sound of the machinery will not be a nuisance. On the contrary, it will prove a lullaby. Indeed, I know of but two sounds in all nature that a man cannot become reconciled to, and they are the braying of an ass and the tongue of a scolding woman."—Atlanta Constitution.

How Attraction Acts.

Attraction acts very curiously. Thus if there were a man in the moon and if he were like the men on the earth he would be able to leap over a three storied house with as much ease as an ordinary jumper springs over a three foot fence, in consequence of the forces of attraction being much less at the moon's surface than at the earth's. An elephant there would be as light footed as the deer here. A boy throwing stones might easily land them in an adjoining county. On the other hand, the reverse of all this would happen in Jupiter and Saturn. They being so much greater than the earth, their attraction would so impede locomotion that a man would scarcely be able to crawl, and large animals would be crushed by their own weight.

Anchored.

"You are not very happy in this house," friends remarked to the renter.

"No, I can't say we are."

"Your ceilings are falling."

"They are, and that isn't all. Our roof leaks, our cellar fills with water every time it rains, our radiators thump, our furnace is too small for the house, its appetite is too large for our income, our gutters have rusted away, the porch sags, the house hasn't had a new coat of paint for seven years, the wall paper hangs loose in every room, and the chimney is shorter after every wind storm."

"Why in the world don't you move?" "Because we can't find another house with a hall that our long oriental runner will fit."—Newark News.

Insurance From Italy. Insurance came from medieval Italy. It is believed to date from the sixteenth century, and at that time it was known in Florence. The Romans did not know insurance. The nearest they came to it was the practice of a company supplying the army to require a guarantee from the state against the loss of ships. But this was soon abandoned, because damages had been collected for sunken ships too worthless to float.

An Odd Perquisite.

One of the most curious perquisites in connection with English coronations is the right of one of the peers to claim the bed and bedding used by the heir apparent on the night preceding the coronation. In olden times this was a perquisite of considerable value, as the "bedding" usually consisted of richly embroidered coverlets of velvet or silk, with priceless hangings of cloth of silver and gold.

Warm Retort.

"Do you know, John, there are times when you show signs of actual human intelligence?"

"That's all right, Charles. If you knew twice as much as you do now you'd be half witted."—Minnesota Minnehaha.

No Complaint.

"Some day," cried the outraged poet, "you editors will fight for my work!" "All right," sighed the editor resignedly. "I'll be a good sport if I get joked."—Freck.

Easy For the Pig.

Instead of driving a pig to market Chinese coolies tie it to a pole, cover it with wrappings of straw and marsh grass and carry it two leagues to a pole.

One today is worth two tomorrows.—Franklin.

Cut out winter
Go to summery



What you save in coal and extra clothes bills, and other winter necessities in the East, will pay for a few months' stay in California.

You can go there on the California Limited train of luxury, or travel economically in a tourist sleeper. Feed Harvey meals, too. The Grand Canyon of Arizona on your way. Ask us for folders.

S. W. Wheeler, Gen. M. E. Agent
A. T. S. S. Co.
334 Washington Street, Boston

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

ness" exploiters-for-revenue-only are bent to find that they have injured the cause of national defense by assailing their opponents as for "peace at any price." Even Bryan is for increased armament, but he and those who think with him, take the view that all that is needed is to make reasonable additions to the national police force, without attempting to get into a class with bleeding Europe.

CLOSURE.

Advocates of "putting the gag on the Senate" have openly declared that their purpose is to "put through the President's shipping bill, and such other measures as there may be on Mr. Wilson's program for the coming session." This frank admission is not refuted by some of the Democrats who have heretofore followed the President in only part of his legislative measures, and they are protesting that it is dangerous to "stifle with the buzz saw," since it has been demonstrated time and again that the Senate has been the safety valve that has kept the lower House from running riot. No big bill has gone from the House in recent years that was in fit condition to become a law. The Senate has proven that it is made up of the brains of the nation, and by reason of its smaller membership, it has been able to put tariff and financial legislation into workable shape. Political observers feel certain that a certificate of the privilege of the Senate will simply increase the power of the Executive, and during recent years there has been a feeling that the President should not be given additional influence at the legislative end of the Government.

"WAR BRIDGES."

Industrial establishments that have grown rich and fat by reason of the European war, are being considered as possible subjects for special taxation. Of course this may appear by some to be a sort of back-bite on those who are demanding excessive preparedness; but there is no reason why the two issues should conflict, or one obscure the other. There is a big shortage of revenue with which to carry on the affairs of the Government. And in the language of George, "sure 'nuff," why not let the "war bridges" pay their pro quota to help Uncle Sam along, since he apparently needs the money.

POLITICAL RED-FELLOWS.

Speaker Champ Clark has been forwarding enthusiastic letters of commendation of the President and Congress have been given out from the White House. General Clark has forgiven everybody now—except, of course, Hyatt.

HYDE-WHEELER COMPANY.

For several years our readers have noticed the advertising of the well known firm of Hyde-Wheeler Company of Boston, Mass. This concern is one of the largest and oldest commission houses in New England, having been established in 1861.

To this issue of our paper the Hyde-Wheeler Company have a special announcement soliciting shipments of dressed poultry for holiday trade. We can assure our readers that any deal they may have with this well known and reliable concern will be well and satisfactorily handled.

COUGHS THAT ARE STOPPED!

Careful people see that they are stopped. Dr. King's New Discovery is a remedy of tried merit. It has held its own on the market for 46 years. Youth and old age testify to its soothing and healing qualities. Pneumonia and lung troubles are often caused by delay of treatment. Dr. King's New Discovery stops those hacking coughs and restores to the gripped and lonesome. Money back if it fails. 50c and \$1.00. Adv.

MAINE STATE HIGHWAYS.

New Concrete Road Between Portland and Dunstan Opened.

The new concrete state highway between Portland and Dunstan, Scarborough was officially opened Wednesday when Governor Oakley C. Curtis and the members of his Council, with Hon. Philip J. Deering, chairman and the Maine State Highway Commission rolls over and inspected it. In the party were the following: Governor Curtis; the members of his Council, Hon. Charles M. Sleeper of So. Berwick, Hon. John Clark Bates of Westbrook, Hon. O. W. Simmons of Klagfield, Hon. John A. Cunningham of Ellsworth, Hon. Silas P. Lawry of Fairfield, Hon. McLean Hudson of Guilford, and Hon. F. W. Burnham of Milbridge; the members of the Maine State Highway Commission including, besides Chairman Deering, Col. Wm. M. Ayer of Oakland and Frank A. Penbody of Houlton; Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the Maine State Highway Commission; John E. Bunker, Secretary of State, and D. W. Hoegg, Jr. of Portland.

The party left Augusta about 1.30 P. M. in three automobiles and proceeded via Hallowell and Gardiner to Brunswick. Between Brunswick and Portland the new Federal Highway was inspected for the first time by the State Highway Commission and the Council. Arriving at Portland the three machines continued over the new concrete road to Dunstan officially opening it, although traffic had been allowed over it throughout the day. Early in the evening the party partook of a shore dinner at Pine Point, after which its members returned to Portland and from that city to their homes throughout the State.

The members of the party were delighted with both the Federal aid highway and the new road between Portland and Dunstan and feel confident that these two highways will result in bringing thousands of dollars in traffic into Maine.

The new highway between Portland and Dunstan is eight and a quarter miles long and begins at Lincoln street, So. Portland near the end of Vaughn's bridge, extending through Dunstan to a point where the electric car line leaves the Boston post road for Old Orchard. It is constructed of concrete and is of the standard width of 16 feet metal and 21 feet with the shoulders. It was built by the Hallowell Paying Company of Worcester, Mass., and is conceded to be one of the smoothest riding concrete jobs in the country.

The work on the highway began June 16 and the last concrete was laid on Oct. 20. The road could not be opened until Wednesday however because of the construction of a new concrete bridge over the Nonsecum River in Scarborough. This bridge was finished three weeks ago but was only slightly hard to withstand traffic at this time.

Probably no construction work in Maine, or in fact in any of the New England states, was carried out under greater difficulties. Rain was almost constant throughout the summer and as a result the detours laid out around it by the Maine Automobile Association were rendered practically impassable. As far as one detour was worn out, another had to be arranged for, and so bad were all of them, due to the weather, that hundreds of automobiles destined into Maine, turned back at Dunstan.

The contractors also had their troubles. The rain greatly interfered with their work, much difficulty was experienced in getting material fast enough to keep up with the crews and finally the rain in Italy took away many of the laborers on the highway and it was necessary to employ county prisoners for a time.

The Last Link.

The Maine State Highway Commission is now making preparations to close up the last link in the state highway between Portland and Portsmouth, N. H. This is a distance of something over four miles between the end of the new concrete at Dunstan and the city of Baco. The Commission plans to do all the preliminary work on this stretch this winter, start the construction at the earliest possible moment in the spring and rush it to completion by the first of July in time for the heavy tide of tourist travel which begins about July 4. It is expected that this stretch of highway will be the same type of construction as that between Portland and Dunstan.

When this last link is finished there will be a perfect highway from the New Hampshire line at Portsmouth to Portland, which in turn will connect with the new 23 mile bituminous macadam Federal Aid highway between Portland and Brunswick.

Only 12 Miles.

By the end of the next season it is expected that there will be an improved highway for the entire distance between Portland and Bangor with the exception of only about 12 miles which are not very bad. This long stretch will connect up with hundreds of miles of other new state highway throughout Maine and will make this state a veritable network of good roads reaching out into every section of it.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

SAVE MONEY BETTER THAN BUTTER

All through the middle West housewives are using "GOOD LUCK MARGARINE"—the most delicious of creamy products. Better than most butter—and cheaper. Pure, sweet and wholesome. Now we are coming to you in New England. It's churned fresh every day from richest cream and milk by the largest churners in America. You want to know about this product that cuts down household expenses, then write us today for interesting and instructive literature. "GOOD LUCK MARGARINE" is endorsed by pure food experts—by Prof. Allen of Westfield, Mass.—Alfred McCann of the New York Globe—Prof. Wiley—and others. Sales last year exceeded 25,000,000 pounds. Send \$1 for 4-pound trial package. We send at once by parcel post prepaid.

EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN DURING SPARE HOURS
We want two or three women in every small city to represent us, taking orders among their neighbors. Here is an opportunity for you. Write today—at once—for our proposition. John F. Jelke Co., 48 Court Street, Boston, Room 1101.

GRAND UNION MIDWAY.

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, right this way—Where the Grand Union Tea Co. has competition at bay; The one and original, first and best, The Lord and leader of all the rest. See our Coffee, the best that money can buy; See our Tea, it's the best, there is a good reason why; Try our Cocoa—no better has ever been sold.

Our Chocolate is worth just its own weight in gold; Our Spices will test just a hundred per cent; Our Extracts the finest, from energies bent. We have our Cold Cream with its beautiful scent.

Kind Friends, give close attention, please—The Grand Union has the merchants on the high trapeze.

They're making all of them skin the cat And skin themselves, and things like that.

A name show, Gents, so step right in—Come see competition shed its skin. See Grand Union Soaps, the best in all lands.

Use Grand Union Washing Powder, it don't hurt the hands, Nor the pocket-book, either, the cost is so slight; When your clothes are all finished, You'll find them snow white.

Good people, right this way you see The Grand Union Company (I left out the Tea). The only genuine Simon-pure, All-wool defenders of the poor; And an old-time show, kind friends, that stands

Indorsed by this and foreign lands. The great spectacular, thrilling sight; Competition blown up over night. With goods that's the finest, and enlisted men the best, They boast forty-three years that they have stood the test. And the Grand Union Tea Co. guarantees—

Your money back if they fail to please. With thousands of salesmen, and still adding more, We deliver the goods right up to your door.

Good Friends, this way, don't be misled, The one place this—that's been said. All others false, this one is true, Don't take my word, ask a friend or two.

The one real Barnum of them all, With high class goods for great and small. See other merchants shed their scales; See us tie knots in all their tails. See the real good goods, the best by a mile—

With something doing all the while; See our Prices, too, they are free to all, Just save up your checks and a salesman will call.

This way, kind friends, to the Booster Tent—

Where all business records are riddled and rent; See the MORE AND MORE SPICE CLUB, with one great gulp, Swallow all previous records—smash them to a pulp.

MR. W. A. BRAGG, Manager of Bethel, Maine, Store. Can make them all hustle; bring them to his door; Walk right up, people, this way, this way;

Our store is open night and day. We don't have to sit back and holler and bawl, For the Grand Union Tea Co. still leads them all.

USE GRAND UNION COFFEE.

W. A. Bragg, Salesman, Bethel, Maine.

Cuts, Burns,

Brucers, Sores, Wounds and Piles quickly healed with Arnica Salve. It prevents infection, is antiseptic, soothing, healing. Try it once. Money back if it fails. The Original and Genuine.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve
Heals the Hurt
At Drug Stores and Dealers, 25c.

MAINE LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sixth Annual Meeting at Lewiston, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1915, City Hall. Field in Conjunction with Annual Meetings and Exhibitions of the Maine Dairymen's Association, Maine Seed Improvement Association, Dec. 8 to 10, 1915.

PROGRAM.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

9.30 A. M. Business Meeting.

Reports of Officers and Committees. Appointment of Committees.

11.00 A. M. Relation, Fred Rasmussen, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Durham, N. H.

1.30 P. M. Future Opportunities in Live Stock Breeding. J. A. McLean of the Quaker Oats Co., formerly Professor at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

2.30 P. M. Separate Meetings of the Maine Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Maine Guernsey Breeders' Association.

Maine Holstein Breeders' Association.

Maine Jersey Breeders' Association.

Maine Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Maine Sheep Breeders' Association.

See notices posted for rooms in City Hall.

4.30 P. M. Business Meeting of Maine Live Stock Breeders' Association.

The business meeting can continue as long as desired, or until time for the Banquet of the Dairymen's Association. Most of the breeders are planning to attend the banquet.

The extra time assigned for business discussions is planned for at the request of several members. It is highly probable that more time can be spent in round table discussions than has been allowed in the past.

There are some happy surprises in prospect for the meetings of the State Associations. Plan to be present all day.

Healthier Children Campaign Advocated

Dr. True, of Auburn, Maine, in considering the marvelous success of Healthier Children Campaigns in scores of cities and towns, sets down some mighty good advice that should be of value to every mother.

Here's how Dr. True puts it: "Child health, like charity, begins at home. There are many instances when a mother overlooks some small illness or notices them only as ordinary child ailments. For instance, a child is ill-humored, has a foul breath, is constipated and exhibits a host of other small and hardly noticeable ailments. In fact, these lead to numerous complications and, if the cause is not removed, the result often means disastrous ailments."

Dr. True has made a thorough study of children's diseases and attributes most of these ailments to the one disease—worms. He claims that "every child is subject to this disease, and that if mothers would take precautions against it, children's ailments would be greatly reduced. And not only children are susceptible to this distressing, but adults also."

Dr. True's unexcelled knowledge of this dreaded disease, called worms, has enabled him to produce a remedy that will expel these "life-sappers." It is known as "Dr. True's Elixir," the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller and sold at all leading drug stores.

This old family remedy has been on the market since 1851.

CROP REPORT FOR MAINE.

A summary of preliminary estimates of crop production, prices, for the State of Maine, compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted through the Weather Bureau), U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Corn—Estimate this year 650,000 bushels, final estimate last year 755,000; price November 1 to producers 84 cents, year ago 90 cents per bushel.

Wheat—Estimate this year 112,000 bushels, final estimate last year 81,000; price November 1 to producers 81 cents, year ago 81.17.

Oats—Estimate this year 6,050,000 bushels, final estimate last year 5,781,000; price November 1 to producers 57 cents, year ago 61 cents.

Barley—Estimate this year 133,000 bushels, final estimate last year 150,000; price November 1 to producers 78 cents, year ago 80 cents.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The simple facts regarding the growth of the iron and steel industry in the United States are more fascinating than fiction and a true description of the methods and the machinery which are in daily use for changing crude ore into the thousand and one finished forms in which iron and steel are used in our modern civilization reads like a fairy tale.

Few people realize how greatly the development of this colossal industry in our country has depended on water transportation. The fact that for many years the United States has led the world in the manufacture of iron and steel is due, first of all, to the quantity and quality of the iron ore placed by nature in the Lake Superior region, and next, scarcely second in importance, to the cheap transportation for this ore which was, and is, furnished by the Great Lakes.

One of the most interesting special features of the Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, which is to be held in Washington, D. C., on December 8, 9, and 10, will be the exhibition, accompanied by an explanatory lecture, of a remarkable series of moving pictures showing every step of the process from the time the ore is dug by steam shovels in Minnesota; out of vast open pits that are like the craters of dead volcanoes, until the finished product drops from the machines in Pennsylvania.

The first canal at the outlet of Lake Superior was opened to traffic sixty years ago last June. Since that time more than 900,000,000 tons of freight have been carried through this canal and its successors, and of this vast total more than 600,000,000 tons have been iron ore. Some of the ships that carry this ore can take fourteen thousand tons at a load, and the speed with which they can be loaded and unloaded is marvelous. On September 8, 1911, Great Northern Ore Dock No. 4 put 10,592 net tons of ore into the Steamer W. E. Corey in twenty-five minutes. On August 8, 1912, the P. A. B. Wildenore capsized a dock in Conneaut, Ohio, with 11,912 net tons of ore in her hold. Two hours and fifty minutes later every ton of it had been taken out and put into cars for shipment to Pittsburgh.

Special emphasis will be given at this convention to the fact that the greatest possible prosperity for our country can only be attained and maintained through the equal development and the harmonious cooperation of highways, railways and waterways. Logan Waller Page, who was for some years President of the American Highway Association, and has been for a still longer time Director of the Office of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture, is to give an address, illustrated with lantern slides, on "The Relation of Good Roads to Waterways," and it is hoped that a well known railway president will speak on "Cooperation Between Railways and Waterways."

Addresses will also be given on "The Motor Truck in General Transportation," "The Motor Boat for Freight and Passenger Traffic," and "Waterways for Health and Recreation," the names of the speakers to be announced later. Mr. A. B. Dillmont, of Argentine, will give an illustrated lecture on the waterways and cities of that great South American country.

Col. C. McD. Townsend, a member of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, and Chairman of the Mississippi River Commission, will speak on "The Utilization of Rivers," and there will also be moving pictures showing the methods used in improving rivers for navigation.

The attempt which is being made to defeat the whole policy of waterway improvements has roused the friends of waterways throughout the country, and there is every indication of a large attendance upon the convention, for which reduced railroad rates have been secured. It is certain that the addresses and discussions at the coming convention will be not less interesting and instructive than those which have been heard on like occasions in former years.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abel B. Gordon late of Andover in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted there to are requested to make payment immediately.

FRANK RIMER GORDON,
November 8, 1915.
11-4-31.

Potatoes—Estimate this year 17,700,000 bushels, final estimate last year 13,800,000; price November 1 to producers 80 cents per bushel, year ago 86 cents.

Apples—Estimate this year 720,000 barrels, final estimate last year 2,667,000 barrels price October 15 to producers \$2.60 per barrel, year ago \$1.35.

BIG LOSSES BY FIRE IN THIS STATE.

During October Over Half Million Dollars' Loss Incurred.

October proved a big month for fires in the State of Maine for during the 31 days a loss of much more than half a million dollars was caused. In five fires alone, the damage surpassed this figure while there were many smaller fires that would bring the total to a much larger figure.

The biggest fires in Maine during October were:

Lewiston, oil works,	\$10,000
Island Falls, lumber mills,	30,000
Mechanic Falls, farm buildings,	50,000
Winthrop, oilcloth factory,	100,000
Biddeford, cotton warehouse,	350,000

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of October, as compiled from the carefully kept records of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, aggregated \$14,465,850, as compared with \$14,823,500 in September and \$14,001,700, in October a year ago. The losses by fire for the first ten months of the year reach a total of \$140,751,250, which compares very favorably with the record for the same period in the two preceding years, when the figures were \$190,711,460 in 1914 and \$199,389,300 in 1913. The October losses this year were well distributed throughout the country, with no large fires of a conflagration nature, although there were three or four large individual risks destroyed. There were during the month just closed, some 220 fires, each causing an estimated property damage of \$10,000 or over.

MASON.

Jim Uhlman has been working for F. I. Bean.

G. B. Mills and Ingalls McAllister have been at work for Bert Young on his aqueduct.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Tyler are rejoicing over the birth of a son, Leonard Arthur.

Allan McKenzie is sawing wood for Zenas Mills.

Mr. Arthur Hutchinson was in town to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Harriet Hutchinson, recently.

E. H. Morrill has purchased a new Walter A. Wood manure spreader which is proving very satisfactory.

School opened Tuesday with Miss Violet Morrill of West Bethel teacher.

Bonnie Tyler had the good fortune to shoot an eight-point buck deer recently.

WEEKLY BARGAIN LIST

"ROYAL" FLANNEL
For Kimonos and Bath Robes
25c quality at 20c per yd.

Children's "Possum" Coats

Ladies' Toques
and Skating Caps
New - Styles

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Bethel, Maine

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER

SERMON

Delivered by Rev. W. C. of Congregational Church Bethel

ACTS 16: 31-32.

"Sir, what must I do to be saved?" And they said, "Believe on the Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." You remember the circumstances that gave rise to this question. Paul and Silas were on a missionary journey. In the faithful discharge of their duties they came into contact with the authorities of the Roman Empire of Philippi. They were scourged into the dungeon and made fast to stocks. At midnight they lifted their voices in prayer and praise, prisoners heard them, and what much more important, God heard and sent his angel to deliver. An earthquake sundered the bars, hung the doors wide open, loosed the bonds of the prisoners, the prison keeper was alarmed. He feared that the prisoners had escaped and that his own life was forfeited. He was restrained from suicide on the reassuring voice of Paul who said, "Do thyself no harm; for we are here." Then the alarm of the was turned in another direction, no longer feared physical peril, he felt that his soul was in danger and said to the missionaries, "Sir, must I do to be saved?"

It is the purpose of the Gospel to bring every man to the precise where that man was brought. To him feel the need of salvation, to give such a desire for it that the of its attainment shall dwarf all other consideration.

What is to be saved, in the language of our text?

To be saved is to be free from accusing conscience. No man can be saved who is not right with God in a clear and peaceful conscience. may deal fairly with your fellow do your duty by your neighbor your family; but if you are not to God, if your life is not attune his will, you are disobeying the prime law of your being and violate the highest demand of conscience.

It is to be saved from the dominion of sin, its ill consequences and the of them. "He shall save his people from their sins." "He is able to to the uttermost all that come him."

It is to be content at peace even of hope as to the great unknown future. It is to have the day of judgment dived of alarm; and to present positive gain in peace of science and freedom from the man of the world, and an abiding, elevating purifying motive toward well which sets within and is not dependent on human observation. It is to have hope which offsets present limitations like grief, poverty and pain, and actually converts them into benefits. It is to have a hope, realized in due time all that is involved in eternal life. Oh! there is not simply a worldly meaning, but an eternity of meaning involved in that word saved. It implies a knowledge of God in Christ and freedom and education, soul culture and durable riches. It includes morality but it goes far beyond morality, realizes the fullness of its meaning only when purity and holiness are attained.

If, then, being saved involves much, it is all important that we know how to be saved.

Paul knew but one answer to question nor do I find any other answer given in the entire Bible or elsewhere. "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

What do we mean by believing in the Lord Jesus?

This implies, first, accepting him the one through whom alone we obtain salvation and entrance into eternal Kingdom of God. Christ is loving saviour. His mission to earth originated in love; the foundation principle of his Kingdom is love; the evidence that he demands of followers, as proof that they are good faith, is love. Christ is also powerful saviour. The dominion Satan was deep rooted in this world since the seeds of sin had been sown. The fullness of time had come, and man's hearts were desperately wicked. The task to uproot the Kingdom of evil and rear on its ruins the beautiful Kingdom of God. It was the beginning of a great struggle. The battle

(Continued on page 4.)